THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the Old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 00 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices not under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A. BURNS, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in this Institution while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal.

D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE opens its Fifteenth Annual Session the 14th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools of this and neighboring counties. Vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for college, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

DREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., No. 68 Federal Street, Pittsburgh. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [junedly

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOK STOVE IN THE MARKET, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHERROD MILLS.—The undersigned informs the public that he has purchased and taken charge of the Sherrod Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Dravo, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. The Mills are refitted throughout with the latest improved machinery, and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Farmers and others may rely on getting their work done promptly and to their satisfaction. Their patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOHN SHERROD.

J. S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa., Office in Court House. [may1'69.

DEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of Lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [aprl4ly

D. F. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mellon's building, east of Public Square. may19-69.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!!—The undersigned has again commenced the manufacturing of Shingles at his establishment near the railroad crossing, in Beaver, Pa. Builders and all others in need of shingles can get as good an article from me and at as fair terms as anywhere else in the county. Give me a call. D. SHUMAKER.

[aprl4tf

DR. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Given a call. [jan27,'69.

P. M. ANDERSON, General Publication Agency, Office, at Rail-Road Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All communications promptly answered. Letters, books, &c., will be forwarded to any part of the country. Orders solicited.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish Coal of Barnard Coal to all parties desiring the article, Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINS.

Beaver, Pa.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law of Beaver, Pa. Office in Mellon's row, in the room formerly occupied by Hon. Andrew Arbuckle. Collections promptly attended to.

DENTISTRY. Dr. J. Murray, of Rochester, has opened an office in Beaver, for the purpose of performing DENTISTRY, according to the latest improvements. Those wishing to have their teeth set on Gold Plate, Rubber, or coin silver, can have it done.

Office, up stairs in Pittsburgh side of the brick block, and next door to the Big Rabbit, or coal shoot.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 24, 1869.

MARANTH Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F. A meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Lodge Room, in Cotton's Hall. [6-30-69-1

D. HUNT, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 3d street, Beaver, Pa., has room adjoining Jewelry Store, where all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. Make your calls regularly. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

THOS. M'CREERY, Banker, corner of third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. Exchange on Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Mechanics' and Citizens' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.

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apr.15-69-1y

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Table and Coarse Salt, in Industry, Beaver county, Pa. All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to.

S. A. BRIGGS, Manager.
C. HUNT, Sec. & Treasurer.

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apr2-6m

ATTENTION FARMERS.—The undersigned has for bushels of Bine Stem Mediterranean seed wheat for sale. The wheat is perfectly clean and will be warranted free from smut. Price reasonable. Call soon.

HENRY NOSS,
Industry Tp.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WESTERN LANDS.—100 Acres of choice selected unimproved land, situated in Story county, Iowa, between N. W. & Dubuque and Story City Railroads. Improved on all sides. Inquire of

THOMAS M'CREERY.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity that he has just received a large lot of French Coths, English Meltons, Tricot Beavers, Cassimeres for the Common Sense trade, vestings for Fall and Winter wear, also a large assortment of the latest styles of Overcloths all of which will be made to order at the shortest notice and every Garment warranted to fit.

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In store will also be found, everything in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, which he proposes to sell at a moderate profit.

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FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains 100 acres, 70 of which are cleared and under good fence, the balance is well timbered. There are a number of never failing springs and a never failing stream of water on the premises. A large portion of the meadow land is first bottom and rich. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a large Bank Barn, and a frame barn forty by sixty feet, and a log barn thirty by forty, together with all necessary out buildings. A orchard of bearing fruit trees on the land; also grape vines set out last fall, and many cherry plants at same time. Payments easy. For further information call on the subscriber.

HUGH MARSHALL.

North Sewickley P. O., Beaver county Pa.

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COLLINS & CO.,
No. 17 Nassau-st., New York

apr14-6m

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to informthe citizens of Beaver county generally that he has just received a fine stock of goods of the latest styles for gentlemen's summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, JR.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24-tf

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

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WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
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GERMAN GLUE,
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His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

jan1,'69.

Extraordinary

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION

IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the fact that

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,

in Beaver county.

And although it takes ice to make a Balloon they, you will find, if you visit the establishment that they don't take ice to assist to gas to make their goods go. To all we would say, "rush in" and be convinced for once and for all. We have on hand the finest and best

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COFFEE,
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PURE SPICES
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco and Cigars

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We make a specialty of

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buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this portion, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us.

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

The Howe Sewing Machines

ARE THE

OLDEST, ESTABLISHED

OF ANY IN THE WORLD.

They being the first Sewing Machines ever made and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor.

ELIAS HOWE Jr.

Since their first introduction 1851. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch, also the invention of Mr. Howe, alike upon both sides of the fabric, sewed. The tension, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machines to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

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SUCCESSOR TO

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Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

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Cooperative Life Insurance Company

OF

BEAVER, PA,

Incorporated by special Act of the Legislature, April 14th, 1869.

Officers:

E. P. KUHN, Esq., President,
D. M'KINNEY, JR., Treasurer,
M. ROADAMS, Secretary.

A. W. TAYLOR, General Agent.

This Company is now fully organized, and Circulars containing its Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained by applying to the

General Office,

IN

BEAVER, Penn'a.

We Invite the Public

Before Insuring Elsewhere, to a Careful Examination of the Co-operative System,

As illustrated in our circular, and the security offered to the insured. A limited number of energetic Agents, who can give sufficient security for the faithful performance of duty, will find permanent employment by application to the General Agent in person or by letter. [jeolf

Miscellaneous.

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THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

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STANDARD

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IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS.

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SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
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This Infallible Remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs and strong caustic solutions with which the people have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces a perfect and permanent cure of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, Loss or Impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, and Impaired Memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. We offer in good faith a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Ask your Druggist for the Remedy, but if he has not yet got it on sale don't be put off by accepting any miserable worse than worthless substitute, but enclose sixty cents to me and the Remedy will be sent you post paid. Four packages $2, or one dozen for $5.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
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Dry Goods.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

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ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

NEW and FRESH GOODS.

THEIR STOCK

consists of a Full Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS & CAPS,
Boots and Shoes!

NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TOOLS

all kinds Builders

HARDWARE.

NAILS PURCHASED BY 100 KEGS AND FOR SALE AS LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN PITTSBURGH.

All Sizes of

Window - Glass,

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Linseed Oil,

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DRY AND IN OIL,

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A full assortment of

GROCERIES,

BACON & LARD,

FLOUR

of different grades delivered and

WARRANTED

We buy no inferior goods, but keep the best quality. [may19,ly.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

ONLY A BEAUTY.

'Just look at Jack and that little flirt, Miss Cranston! Now, really, Cassie, aren't you a bit jealous?'

Cassie Raymond turned her brown eyes—she had great brown eyes like a deer's, or the ox-eyed steers—toward the bow of the sloop where two figures stood leaning against the mast. A small, girlish figure, clinging round it, with long yellow curls tossed out and tangled in the strong west wind, with her short gray dress half drenched with spray, fluttering and blowing back to show the dainty little foot and her bright face tinged with the wind and sunshine, looking away over the sunlit water. Close beside her leaned a man, tall, square-shouldered, and one might fancy handsome, though his face was turned away; only the shaping of his head, and its close, brown, wavy hair, the turn of the throat, and the end of a long moustache, shining through and through with golden sunlight, gave character and individuality to the figure.

'Aren't you a bit jealous?' said Katie Evarts with a mischievous laugh, and Cassie answered as lightly, 'Do you think I look so?' She turned her face full toward the girl beside her, and she knew exactly how far she could trust its line to keep her secret. A smile on the lips, and a nonchalent arching of the black eyebrows—what could Katie's or any woman's or man's eyes read there, save what she chose to show?

So not being jealous, Cassie talked and laughed and flirted harmlessly with a curly headed little Harvard soph., who had lost his heart to her brown eyes. It was a pleasantly small party, and a gay one; there was the usual sum of tete-a-teas, and small flirtations carried on the very shadow of the wings of protecting dowagers, as the 'Lillie Havens" went dipping over the rough green waves, and the white foam-caps of the Great South Bay. Far away stretched a grey, misty shore, and before them a long, low range of sand hills, some fishermen's boats riding at anchor, and the dark stone column of the lighthouse cutting through the haze of golden sunshine up in the bright blue dazzle of the sky. Spreading her tawny white sails, the little sloop flew like a sea gull toward the grey sand banks, and the graceful, girlish shape stood breasting the wind against the mast, like a beautiful figure head looking out to sea.

'Do you know,' said she, suddenly looking up in to Jack Rivers's face, with a pretty little air she had, like a very sweet, half spoiled child, 'do you know what you make me think of to-day?'

'How could I possibly guess?'

'You have been looking desperately fierce, and if I were only an artist I would put you on canvass for a 'son of the creek,' Olaf Erygooson, or 'fairhaired Harold,' with the sea and sky for a back ground.'

'And how would you come in the picture?'

'I? Oh, should be a captive princess there, the Danish coast in sight, and the land I came from, and a hundred horizons behind us. I would rather never find a shore but go sailing forever over the sea.'

'And if I were King Olaf,' said Jack, 'you should sail till one found eternity.'

A rosier color than the tinge of the salt wind upon the pretty face, and the blue eyes dropped to look down into the waves and foam, and the wash of weeds and drift against the prow. She began to sing softly but her voice rose a little as the wind went by them and carried away the words—

"Should not the dove so white
Follow the sea-mew's flight?"

'Remember, Miss Raymond, the boyished faced little student was saying, away in the stern, when we get to the shore, you are to go with me up into the lighthouse. Now won't you promise that I may take you?'

'I can't promise, Mr. Wayne, because I cannot go up into the lighthouse it's positively forbidden.'

'Forbidden? Who forbade you, pray? Never mind; do you say that you will, Miss Raymond?'

'But I really can't climb all those stairs; I never do go up stairs when I can help it, because it hurts me terribly. The doctor wouldn't hear of it. I should die before I got to the top.'

'And you can't go? What a shame! Then I will stay down stairs with you, mayn't I? while the rest go up, I mean.'

'I couldn't think of keeping you prisoner, began Cassie, but Harry Wayne indignantly urged his preference for any sort of activity with Miss Raymond, as in duty bound.

'You may find my gloves, now said Cassie, 'unless they are washed overboard—we are almost in to shore.'

She sent her little cavalier searching through the litter of shawls, baskets and other unnecessaries incidental to picnics, and while he sought she sat leaning on her hand, looking away towards these two figures by the mast, and thinking—what any proud and jealously loving woman must, when the first shadow of a change comes between her and her idol. But there was no sign in the quiet face, no shade of bitterness that other eyes could have interpreted; and her gaze passed over them out to the waves and the shore that they were nearing. A line of hot white sand banks, brown heaps of sea weed on the beach, and the square stone lighthouse, with its tall column slanting no shadow over the noonday glare and dazzle. They were in shallow water, and the keel slid through long tangles of sea grass and masses of brown and crimson weed; the dash of the waves and the beating of the wind in the sail had ceased; and above the noise and laughter close around her, Cassie heard the sinister fragment of a song, flung back from the fair haired figure in the prow—

"Go weep, go weep, proud maiden!
The tale is told to-day;
So hey, bonny boy, and ho, bonny boat-
Sail Westward ho and away!"

"Here are your gloves, Miss Raymond," said Harry Wayne, giving her his hand to help to rise. "Are you ready? the boat is alongside to row us ashore,' Yes, Cassie was ready, and she quietly accepted Master Harry's escort without one glance toward the faithless 'fair haired Harold,' who still kept watch beside his captive princess. Very much delighted was Harry, and profoundly ignorant of any prior claims on Mr. Rivers' part, to the little hand that he held just now for an ecstatic moment. They had been only for a few days in the same house, and he had a vague idea that 'that confounded Rivers was always in the way,' and was proportionately delighted on this occasion when the troublesome party held aloof.

'Who is going up to see the light?' said Mrs. Evarts, when the little boat had made its last trip from the sloop and every one was landed on the beach. 'Cassie, you know your strict orders—you are to stay under my wing, on terra firma.'

'I haven't the least objection,' assented Cassie, 'I'm going straight across to the surf—is any one else?'

'I am going up into the light with Miss Evarts,' said Jack Rivers, joining her as she turned away, 'and you had better come to the house with the rest[illegible] and sit there till we [illegible]

'He had [illegible] to her, before; placed himself near [illegible] were landed and now he was [illegible] with her in advance of the [illegible] to the infinite disgust of Mr. Harry Wayne. There was a broad [illegible] before the lighthouse with [illegible] stone arches, and they stood [illegible] shade, waiting for the rest; [illegible] leaning silently against a [illegible] while Jack stood assiently by [illegible] side and Harry fidgeted with the point of his boot in the sand, [illegible] wished him in the very sunniest [illegible] of the tower, a fixture there for the remainder of the day.

The rest of the party toiled after through the hot sand, and there was a division of forces as they gathered in the shade of the porch. A clean, bare, white-washed place was in the house inside, with echoing stone floors, and a delicious darkness and coolness after the glaring sand and shadeless outside; the dowagers took refuge in the parlor, and Cassie and her cavalier remained in the hall, Jack and Miss Cranston, and her [illegible] up the winding iron staircase to [illegible]

Cassie sat [illegible]ween the grey stone columns hearing Harry's bright boyish talk, and listening to the moan of the surf, no louder than its prisoned echo in the heart of a shell. A haunting, sorrowful sound these breakers upon the bar—and she wondered, like little Paul, 'what they kept on saying.' Nothing sweet, nothing hopeful, or comforting, or even pitiful. Only the old story, "Never more, never more," and the girl's heart ached, like many another at the time, and the dread that haunted with it. Only the old story of how a woman's love was forever and the man's only for a season, or a year at best; only the old story of hope that would not be quite crushed out, of trust that would not be baffled, and faith that still looked to the mercy of God to save its idol. A weary story to read, and a sadder one to listen to, from lips that tremble in the telling; and that same God in Heaven only knows the anguish of the hearts that bear it.

'Why, here they come back again,' exclaimed Harry Wayne, not in accents of unmixed delight or welcome 'all but'—no, Mr. Rivers and Miss Cranston are neither there. Why, Miss Evarts, have you been up so soon?'

'No, indeed,' said Miss Evarts, coming down the last iron stair. 'There was rather too much of it and too many turns, and my head began to turn with it. You never saw such a place, Cassie! Miss Cranston kept on, because she wanted to see the light, and Mr. Rivers stald with her, of course.'

Of course. There was not the shadow of a doubtful or disapproving looking on the face of the girl who loved him, and assuredly not a word or accent from her lips.

'Suppose we go on to the beach,' she said, "it is rather tiresome here. Don't you want to, Katie?'

Katie was ready, and the four walked slowly on to the high ridge of sand that lay between them and the ocean, while upon the lighthouse tower, Jack Rivers and Lina looked down and watched them on their way.

They stood on the balcony, a tiny platform circling the lamp; her hand was still through his arm, and he held it fast, while she leaned fearlessly over the light railing, barricaded in the sunshine and the gale, that lifted and blew out her loosened curls to all their golden length. Only a dazzling world of blue around them, without one cloud to stain its glory; only the narrow strip of glaring yellow sand, and the dark blue ocean far down at their feet. There were the long rollers, rising, heaving, hurrying in to shore, with their white lines of glittering foam, and dashing spray; they reveled and broke over the bar where the ships were wrecked, and one black water worn hull half buried in the wet sand of the beach, had met its fate years and years ago. The edges of the salt foam washed it now, as the wives broke and ran up the smooth, sloping floor, where masts and spars and the bodies of the dead were tossed up once, like the drift, and refuse of the sea. Hot, glaring sand, and yellow salt grass scattered in the drifts and hollows, and a hot golden mist that folded the narrow island like a visible charm; and over all the thunder of the Atlantic sending up to them its everlasting roar.

Not a word had Jack Rivers spoken since he first stood with Lina on the narrow balcony; there was no sound in that lonely eyrie, except the wind blowing by them and the sound of the ocean far below. He had not turned his head; he dared not look into her face; he loved her and he must seal his lips. He loved her terribly, and they were alone in the high tower between heaven and earth, with no power to bind him but the power of his own will, that was fast ebbing from him as her hand throbbed its warm pulses in his own. All the old strongholds of reason, honor and truth were swept away by a mighty storm, and a wild, sweet delirium came into his soul, and maddened him with its fever. If this were some desolate coast, far away, the grey stone tarret some storm beaten fortress by a Northern sea, whose waves should never wash another ship on shore—and he, with the fierce old Viking blood in every vein, with no other law than the laws of the wild sea kings and his own strong passion, and this white dove nestled in his arms.

'Why don't you speak to me, Jarl Harold?' said the sweet little voice. 'Why will you persist in looking so savage? Do you know what an alarming frown you have at this moment?'

'Do you know,' he said in a hoarse sudden whisper, turning and facing her, while his hand locked her's like a vice—'that I am nearly mad?'

No need to tell her, with her frightened face that had been a laughing one, looking up helplessly into his. She looked into his fierce eyes and made no sound, but he heard every throb of her heart, with the far off pulses of the ocean far below.

'I would have escaped it if I could,' he went on in the same repressed and desperate voice; 'God knows I have tried! but we are here—and—I love you!—Lina, Lina!—I love you.'

She looked up into his eyes, and he took her to his heart; where the strong arms held her close, too close to stir or flutter, and she hid her terror and her love upon his breast.

'Lina, Lina, have I got you fast? Oh, my darling, my darling!' and the frightened moan and passionate sob of the girl who clung to him—and then his kisses on her hair, and one low cry, as she strove with a wild, sudden start to break away from his arms.

'But you love me, Lina?—only once—you love me?'

'I cannot—I dare not!' she sobbed as he held her fast. 'Only let me go. Oh, Jack, you must not.'

'I will, as God is in heaven! You love me, and I will never let you go—I never will.'

Never, never, never! so the great sea waves moaned on as they broke upon the beach, and all the voices of the wind and the wild seabirds that wheeled and flashed around the tower, went on repeating it forever. Never to be parted, those two figures that made one shadow on the lighthouse wall; never more to be loved as the old life had promised that solitary figure by the wreck on the shore. Never, until there shall be no more sea—and then?

II

The earliest train next morning carried Jack Rivers back to the city, and four days lay between her departure and the Saturday night that was set apart for a 'hop' at the hotel. If Cassie was a little quieter and more reticent than usual in these intervening days, neither Katie Evarts nor her mother, Miss Raymond's duenna for the season, thought of questioning such a very natural sequence. 'Girls in love were always horribly stupid,' and so this girl, being exempted from social obligations or requirements by this convenient theory, was left to herself, and mercifully allowed to be as still and sorrowful as she chose.

But Cassie was a tolerably good actress, and beyond a little shadow of reserve and a special inclination for solitude, there was no very marked change in her manner. It was a strong power that kept her in that state of outward calm, covering up all traces of the battle that she fought, and in which there was no victory. The shadowy doubt, forever crushed, and forever rising, tortured her with its whispers against the love that had once seemed perfect as God's own, and her old faith and her own strong love strove hard against it. It is so hard to believe one's own god a false one! Though all the world beside may be untrue, shall not our hero keep his own faith? There is no dream that stays so long as this one; there is no madness like the agony of its awakening.

He had always written to her, if only a line during his weekly visits to the city, and she looked for his letter now with a feverish anxiety that no words could tell. The mail came in at noon, and all the long morning of the day after he had left her, she waited in restless impatience, too intense for any occupation to divert. As the hour approached, she took a book upon the piazza, where Katie and half a dozen other girls sat with their work in the shade; and while they talked and laughed, and she sat with her eyes fixed upon the page that she forgot to turn, she was fighting the battle over in her heart.

The boy came up with the letters, and there was a rush to examine the precious freight. Only Cassie sat motionless, with her eyes upon the book, and heard the names read over, until Katie came up to her and held an envelope at arm's length before her.

'There; what will you give me? Dear me! how very different we are. I suppose you've no objection to my keeping it for you till after dinner?'

'Nonsense, don't tease,' Cassie found a voice to say, as she caught the letter from Katie's hand. She forced herself to sit still for five minutes longer, having slipped it between the leaves of her book, and then to walk leisurely upstairs into her own room. Once there, she tore it open with a laugh that there was no longer need to control, and all the doubt, and dread, and the miserable encroachment of despair like mist before the sunrise. She folded back the sheet, and one sentence near the end flashed up before her eyes. Without reading, she took into her heart, line after line—'I love another woman; and I come to you, after a hopeless struggle against my love, to ask my release from a promise which I can never honestly fulfil.'

The sunshine was pouring into the room, and the flood of its golden light spread, and deepened, and dazzled into a wide sea of flame, that seemed to swell and break over her like the waves of a sea, and drown her in sudden darkness. There was one horrible throb and sinking of her heart, and its cords seemed to break with a wrench and a sharp spasm of pain. 'I am dead,' was the last thought that she shaped to herself, and this life and her agony faded mercifully away into a blank like death indeed.

A stir around her, a noise of voices, and faces close above her, and hands holding her's. 'My letter, my letter?' was the first sound that she could utter, as her soul came back, and she looked up and saw Katie's face in a dim dizzying mist.

'Here is your letter,' said Katie, putting the folded sheet in her hand, and the weak fingers closed over it with a sharp thrill of awakening sorrow and remembrance. 'Are you better?' whispered Miss Evarts gently, and her mother leaned over her and held some wine to her lips, and Cassie saw that only they were beside her, and that she was lying on the bed instead of the floor where she had fallen.

'I shall be very well in a moment,' she whispered pleasantly. 'A sufficient explanation, she knew. She had suffered all her life from a disease in which any fatigue or excitement, physical or mental, asserted itself in attacks like this. 'I can die whenever I choose,' she had laughingly said a dozen times; and she knew how true it was, and how surely one step too far, one pang or exertion too great, would cut the knot, and set all the fever at rest.

'It was that tiresome pic-nic yesterday,' she heard Miss Evarts saying. 'I was afraid it would be too much for her. Let her lie still, Katie, and don't hang over her so. You shall stay there, dear,' stroking Cassie's forehead, 'and be perfectly quiet, till you feel well.'

There was nothing to be done for her at such times, Mrs. Evarts knew, and she and Katie went down and left her. She was very quiet, and something of a stunned, helpless feeling softened over the shock at first; but as her bodily strength returned, the full sense of her suffering came gradually with it. No more shadows to fight against with her brave love and trust. Fear and hope were stilled together and they had died one death with all that made her life beautiful or dear; there was no more to wait for, pray for—no end that life, or even death, could gain, since she knew that he had never loved her. And then the face of that dark angel came softly to her with the last hope that she remained, and showed her a world of merciful rest and silence where even memory, like pain, might be no more. Only to turn her face to the wall and die—he had no need of her now!

The noonday wore into afternoon, the shadows lengthened eastward, and the sunset reddened over the level meadows and the sea-line far away. Cassie lay still, and the hours went by uncounted. Katie had come and gone, and trodden softly, believing her asleep; but the last time, when she came to the bed and leaned noiselessly over her, the face turned to meet her, and the brown eyes opened wide.

'Did I wake you?'

'No, I have not been asleep. Is it time to get up, Katie?'

'Mamma says you are not to get up, unless you feel perfectly strong. You have had a nice long rest—don't you feel better?'

'A little. I will lie still, Katie, I believe—and don't send me any supper, I can't eat anything.'

'Nothing at all, won't you have a cup of strong tea?'

'I'll have the tea, but nothing to eat. My head aches terribly.'

Katie pilled her and kissed her, and ran down to the dining room to drink her own tea and send up a strong cup to Cassie. As she gave the order at the table, Lina Cranston turned to speak to her.

'Is Miss Raymond no better this evening?'

'She is lying down still, thank you; she feels better when she is quiet and mamma advised her not to get up for tea.'

A rather keen look went with Katie's words: she had a feminine quickness and nicety at putting little things together, and a certain hesitation and constraint in Lina's manner struck her.

'I am so sorry; I wish I could do something for her,' said Lina, coloring and looking down; and Katie thanked her, and was sure Miss Raymond was very quiet up stairs in her lonely room;' but the darkness and the silence never could bring her rest, and perhaps Katie guessed it as she spoke.

The darkness gathered, and one shadow filled the room, as Cassie lay with her hands before her face, and her thoughts went slowly over the whole dreary ground. She must release him from his promise; it was all broken then, and when people separated so, they must return every token and reminder, and give back everything that could stand in witness of the dead time. To gather up and send back to him all his letters, his gifts, and the last pitiful comfort of the little curl about her neck—to clear away all the foolish mockeries from which the soul was gone—that was her work to do. So, if he had really died, to all the world as well as to her alone, she must have gathered and laid away all the sacred things that had been his, and put them out of her daily sight and use forever. If had died! To have seen him dead! and know that he would never waken for any other woman's call, never kiss another woman's lips, or clasp the strong arm around another form than her's—to have seen him covered in where the brown earth and the coffin-lid would keep that dead smile sacred, and the dear hand upheld forever—and to trust still in the earthly love as in the heavenly, that beyond the gates, the new life should give her back her darling! There was a strange vein of fierceness in this girl's love, a passion that touched the verge of hate; the cravings of her heart and the desire of her eyes were just for the face she worshipped, to lie, white and dead and beautiful, upon her breast; and to know as she covered it with her kisses, that only the earth should take him when her arms resigned their treasure, and that life should never more press where her's had been.

She rose, and stood a moment by the open window, looking out into the night. There was no moon, only misty starlight, and the fire flies pulsing in and out of the dewy sweet scented dark. The salt smell of the sea came to her in waifs of fragrance as the winds passed by, and far away in the stillness and mystery of the night, over the miles of rough green waves and the level land between, there sounded the moan of breakers on the Fire Island bar. Up from the dark lawn beneath her window floated a soft sound of laughter and low voices, too happy to be anything but love; she turned away with one sob, the first one, and the appeal of the broken heart went up to heaven in merciful tears.

But there was a work to do, and a harder struggle before she could be free to rest. Rest! Out of sight of the sun, out of hearing of the sea, deep down and softly covered, where no hearts ever ached or broke with aching—it was only there that she could rest and find it. "I can die whenever I choose"—it was an old thought with her, when her life had been at the brightest—had the time come to test it?

There was a rosewood box on a little stand beside the window, whose tiny key hung upon her chain. It held what every woman keeps, or has kept in some old days whose memory never can die with these treasures—the letters, the trinkets, the souvenirs, and the dust of the flowers that never were tossed away like the common; all the foolish little scraps of things that somebody had touched and made sacred, and that must go with the rest when that chapter is finished. Cassie lit the candle on the toilet stand, and holding the tiny key she stood looking down at the treasure casket. Her hand was upon the lid, but she drew it back and turned wearily away; not to-night could she bear the sorrow of that parting. There was a letter to be written, and she brought her desk and sat down beside the light; her hand faltered, and the few lines were blotted, but sheet after sheet was flung aside, until one page lay finished, without tear blot or erasure.

"The engagement between us is entirely broken, and you need not fear that I shall ever blame you for your mistake. We have only to be thankful that the waking has not been too late for both of us. If you will allow me I should like to return your letters, etc., in person, and to see you once more before we separate. I shall retain your name for the waltz I promised you on Friday night, and it will be a favor to me if you will permit your arrangement for the ball to rest unchanged. After that night we shall of course meet no more.

CASSIE."

She sealed and directed without reading it over, and hurried out of sight with the same hard restraint in her face and every movement that had been enforced while she wrote. But there was no more need of it when she rose and turned away, and then passion found vehement utterance—strong as death and as cruel as the grave; so she wrestled with it all the night long.

III.

'Really, Cassie, I wish you would promise not to waltz to night.'

'Really, Mrs. Evarts, I have already promised that I would, and it isn't lady like to break one's word.'

Cassie was finishing the last puff of lace in the neck of a ball dress, whose completion had been delayed to this last minute before tea on Saturday. She looked up at Mrs.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 15, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY

Judge of Supreme Court,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

Republican Nominees.

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,

Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
ANDREW J. BUFFINGTON.
HARVEY J. VANKIRK.

Sheriff,
ARTHUR SHIELDS,

Treasurer.
EBEN ALLISON.

Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON.

Clerk of Court,
JOHN C. HART.

Commissioner,
JOSEPH BRITTAIN,

Auditor,
W. H. LUKENS.

Poor House Director.
ROBERT COOPER.

Coroner.
DANIEL CORBUS.

Trustees of Academy
D. P. LOWARY.
JAMES M. SMITH.
HENRY HICE.

For an intelligent history of the calamity at Avondale, Pa., last week, see an article in another column, copied from *The New York Tribune*, headed, "Death in the Mines."

SANTA FE county, New Mexico, has elected the entire Republican ticket by an average majority of 200. Sufficient returns have been received to show that Chaves, Republican, is elected delegate to Congress.

LAST week, Judge M'Guffin sentenced Taylor Hickenberry to be hung for the murder of Miss McCandless, in Butler county. He was found guilty last winter, and a motion for a new trial made. It was decided adversely to the prisoner.

VERMONT, "the star that never sets," has elected General Washburn and the entire Republican State ticket by a majority of 19,000 to 20,000.—The Senate is unanimously Republican, and but four Democrats in the House of representatives. The vote of both parties was greatly reduced from that polled last year.

IT is stated that Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, and Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have accepted an invitation extended by the State Executive Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, and that they will stump the State in compliance therewith during the latter part of the campaign.

HON. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, died at his residence at Cumberland Iron Works in that State, on Thursday last. His remains will be taken to Nashville for interment. Mr. Bell was an able statesman, who for many years, represented his State in the U. S. Senate. He was a candidate for the Presidency, in 1860, on the Know-Nothing ticket, with Mr. Everett for Vice President.

DISPATCHES from Cuba are somewhat conflicting, but the balance of proof is in favor of the patriots. One of the most important victories of the war, apparently, has been fought which, in consequence of the desertion of the Spanish troops to the insurgents, resulted in a victory for the Cubans. From the fact that Gen. Jordan was a participant in the conflict it would appear that the American recruits formed part of the victorious army. The Cubans are jubilant.

THE *Arizonian*, of the 21st ultimo, publishes an account of the fight of Col. Green with a large party of Apaches, in the White Mountains. He killed five Indians, captured a large number of horses and mules, and destroyed a large amount of property of every description, among which was one hundred acres of corn. The command found three Americans who live with the Indians and spend their time prospecting. The Nevajoes are all quiet on their reservation.

ON Thursday, last, the President appointed General Sherman Secretary of War. This is not an *ad litterim* appointment, which, under the law, it would be necessary to renew every ten days if it was the desire to retain the same person, so Sherman has been appointed Secretary of War in fact. He will continue to hold the position in the same way that General Schofield did. General Sherman will, however, only retain the office till the President decides upon a new Secretary.

THERE are 177 newspapers and periodicals published in Michigan. That State is *now* one of the most reliable *Republican* States in the Union. Fifteen year ago the number of newspapers published in Mich. did not exceed *fifty*.—At *that* time it was as certain to go for the Democratic ticket as it is now sure to sustane Republican principles. These facts serve to show that the fewer newspapers a locality maintains the heavier will be its Democratic vote, and the more light the people have the more ready do they embrace Republicanism.

THE Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington City met on Tuesday last, and took action relative to the death of Secretary Rawlins, W. M. Ireland presiding. Addresses were made by Gen. Jas. A. Ekin, Hon. John Allison, Rev. C. W. Dennison, Joseph M. Wilson, Rev. B. B. Emory and others, and a preamble and Resolutions adopted, certified copies of which were directed to be forwarded to the family of the dec'd, Gov. Geary, of Pa., Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, and to the newspapers of Pennsylvania. A committee was also appointed to present a copy to the President.

THE Democratic conferees of Beaver and Washington counties met at the St. Charles Hotel, in Pittsburgh, on last Wednesday, and nominated Samuel Bigger, esq., of this county, for the State Senate; and William Davidson, esq., of Beaver county, and John B. McBride and S. N. Walker, of Washington county, for Assembly. Mr. Bigger, we believe, is a respectable, clever man; but Mr. Hopkins, of Washington county, or Dr. J. C. Jackson, of Beaver county, would have polled a much larger vote in this county than he will be able to do. This is not only our opinion, but the expressed opinion of quite a number of Democrats in this locality.

SENATOR FESSENDEN, of Maine, died at half past six o'clock, on last Wednesday morning. He was sixty three years of age. With the exceptions of a few months in the Treasury Department, Mr. Fessenden has been a member of the United States Senate since 1854. He was looked upon as one of the ablest of American statesmen, and up to the time of the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, but few men stood higher in the Republican party than Mr. Fessenden. He voted against impeachment, and in doing so lost, to some extent, his party influence. A great and useful man has fallen!

IN the recent campaigns in Virginia and Tennessee, the Democrats with scarcely any exceptions, threw up their hats and hurrahed for the various reconstruction measures of Congress, including the Fifteenth Amendment which gives the ballot to the negro. This is substantially the ground occupied by *all* Southern Democrats.

In the North, our Democrats *curse* all the reconstruction acts of Congress, and declare that there must be a "crush of matter" before Sambo shall row in the same boat, or vote at the same window with *them*. Bearing these facts in mind, we are extremely anxious to know what really constitute Democratic principles. Who can tell?

THE warrant books of the Treasury Department of the United States show that the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year just ended were less than $635,000,000, as against $1,070,000,000 for the year before, and nearly as low as in 1862.—The actual expense of the military branch of the War Department during the fiscal year previous to the one ending June 30th last, were $238,000,000, while for that year they were not quite $80,500,000. The Navy Department expenses for the year ending June 30, 1868, were over $30,000,000, while for the last fiscal year they have reached but about $23,500,000. The expenses of the Treasury Department proper were increased $9,000,000.—while those of the Interior Department have gone up from $28,000,000 to $36,000,000. The above exhibit will be made, it is said, in the forthcoming official report of the Treasurer of the United States.

THE Republican meeting at the Court House on last Tuesday evening was tolerably well attended, the attendance not being so large as it would have been had it not rained almost uninterruptedly during the whole day. As it was the Court House was comfortably filled, and what lack there was in numbers was more than made up in enthusiasm. Everybody felt good. The speaker, Hon. Daniel Kulpfus of Mauch Chunk, assumed that the issues before the people last fall were still before them, if there were any issues at all between the two parties. The Republicans had done nothing since then of which the Democrats could complain, and if grievances they have, they were the same they made known in the Presidential canvass of 1868. The speaker then took some of these grievances up, among these the public debt which he showed to have been necessitated by the action of the Democratic party in bringing on the rebellion, and he gloried in Republican Congresses for voting money to pay the "boys in blue" for their services, the wounded their pensions and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers their just dues. Packer's political history was then reviewed by the speaker, who proved satisfactorily to all present that *the Democrats of Pennsylvania were running seven millions of dollars against Governor Geary* for the Executive chair of the Cominonwealth. In conclusion, he entreated the Republicans everywhere to be active, vigilant, and untiring in their efforts to elect Geary and Williams at the October election. On the whole, the meeting was a decided success, and our party friends were well pleased with it. The meeting was presided over by Prof. Curtiss of Georgetown.

ASA PACKER, Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, said to be worth over twenty millions of dollars pays but eight dollars and ninety-five cents taxes! In a political mass meeting in Allegheny city, last week, Hon. J. A. Bingham, of Ohio, in alluding to the magnitude of this tax upon a man of such circumscribed means, stated the amount at $8,05—*ninety cents too low.* The *Pitt. Commercial* was instant in making the correction. It says it is but just that Mr. Packer should have credit to the full amount. That odd five cents clearly establishes Mr. Packer's conscientious desire to be particular—a good thing in a millionaire. Mr. Bingham is a gentlemen who desires to go upon the record doing injustice to no man; in fact he is about the last man to deny to Mr. Packer a single cent, especially in a matter wherein Mr. Packer has taken so much pains in making his tax return! It is hoped no one who heard Mr. Bingham will believe that he intended to mistate the amount of taxes paid by our twenty-millionaire candidate. The whole amount of Taxes Mr. Packer pays is *eight dollars and ninety-five cents*, not eight dollars and *five* cents, as Mr. Bingham erroneously stated.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, in speaking of the murdered agent, Brooks, says: He has done his duty, his whole duty, in a style that merits some enduring testimonial of public esteem. He put no money in his own pocket, when he might have made thousands by conniving at frauds. He made the whisky tax a reality, and we see in the annual returns the result. He was the first and only man to really enforce the tax in Philadelphia, and he has perished in the effort. The *Ledger* says, on the same subject: If he dies, he is a martyr to his effort to test the great question, whether a combination of scoundrels is stronger than the law—more powerful than the government of the United States. This is the aspect in which the assassination should be viewed by the whole body of the people, not only here, but everywhere throughout the country. It should be the beginning of the end of that infamous power which has so long disgraced as well as defied the administration of justice in the United States.

ASA PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is said to be worth twenty millions of dollars. This is not denied by his political friends. If this amount of money were invested in Government bonds, he would be obnoxious to the Democratic general charge of being a "bloated bond-holder;" while, at the same time he could claim to have done something for his country. He now pays an income tax of but eight dollars and ninety-five cents. This fact is of record. The excess above one thousand dollars of the income arising from the interest on twenty millions of dollars in Government bonds, is subject to taxation—the assertions of the Democratic papers to the contrary notwithstanding. This would amount to near 60,000 dollars per annum. But, Mr. Packer pays only *eight dollars and ninety-five cents income tax!* How he evades taxation is a question for the serious consideration of the tax-payers whose votes he solicits for the Chief Magistracy of the State.

If Asa Packer's income is none of it invested in government bonds, he is justly chargable with a lack of patriotism in refusing aid to the Government—either in men or money—in her hour of danger, and is guilty of defrauding the Revenue Bureau by withholding the true returns of his income. There is no possible way of explaining the fact that a man worth twenty millions of dollars, should not have an income beyond one thousand dollars per annum, subject to a greater aggregate tax than that of $8.95. The conclusion is irresistible that Asa Packer has defrauded the revenue. Such a man is not worthy the support of honest men.

Asa Packer is no statesman. He was nominated solely on account of his wealth, it having been somewhat boastingly asserted that he "could buy up the election with a million of dollars." He is no patriot. He fled when the war broke out, and refused aid in men and money to put down the great rebellion. He changed his residence from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia to avoid the payment of bounty tax. At one time his laborers threatened to chuck him into the Schuylkill—and it was with the utmost difficulty they were prevented from so doing—for attempting to defraud them of a portion of their earnings. It is shrewdly suggested this is the manner in which he accumulated much of his enormous wealth. Citizens of Beaver county can he purchase your suffrages with his ill-gotten pelf? Let the ensuing election answer.

"GIVE my love to Rawlins. All the officers here send their love to him." These words, telegraphed by Lieutenant General Sheridan from Chicago, made one of the many messages, tender with the tenderness of a woman, with which strong men smoothed the passage of the departing Secretary. They honor him who inspired the affections they express. They honor those who were responsive to softer, kindlier influnces. They honor human nature in showing that, after all, it is superior to the selfishness which thrives in competitive activity and ambitious pursuit. They are hopeful in proving that there are warm sympathies and wholesome instincts which grow strong and deep amid the rough experience of the camp and field, and which even the insincerity of politics and the heartlessness of public civil life cannot destroy.

THE 15th section of the Act of 17th April, 1869, among other things, provides as follows:

All elections for city, ward borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

The people of the several townships, wards and boroughs of Beaver county should note the above, and put in nomination their municipal officers, as soon as possible, so that their local election tickets may be printed to accompany those of the General election tickets.

FUNERAL OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.

Early on Thursday morning a large number of persons were at the War Department, in Washington, anxious for a view of the remains of the late Secretary Rawlins, which still rested—covered profusely with flowers—upon the catafalque in the room of the General of the army. They were admitted for that purpose, but shortly before nine o'clock the doors of the building were ordered to be closed to all excepting those connected officially and personally with the late Secretary of War, and for whom various rooms were appropriated.—All army and navy officers in the District were present, with Messrs. Fish, Hoar, Cresswell and Robeson, of the Cabinet—Assistant Secretary Richardson and Otto representing the Treasury and interior Departments. The president arrived at 9½ o'clock, and went immediately to the room where the remains were. Gen. Porter, Lieut. Col. Lee, Maj. Webster and Gen. Parker were present. Gen. Sherman, together with the army officers of all grades in Washington,—officers of the navy, members of the diplomatic corps, justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, chiefs of bureaus, officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the immediate friends of dec'd, composed the attendants upon the solemn services, which were short.

A beautiful autumnal day enabled the population of the city to join in the ceremonies. At the War Department the arrangements were perfect, and the great double column of over a mile in length formed and moved with entire order and promptness.

As Mrs. Rawlins, supported by her father and Gen. Parker, passed across the grounds of the War Department to the carriage in front, deep silence fell upon the files of soldiers and the great masses of citizens, and the sympathy thus tendered followed the line of march which, from the White House to the capital, was crowded on both sides of the avenue. With the exception of the full band, richly uniformed battalions, masses of cavalry and two of the finest batteries of artillery in the army, there was nothing in the scene that looked like display, all seemed solemn. This feature of the funeral was commented upon and distinguished it in a marked manner from the usual hollow mockery of a great public pageant. There was less escort of military than at the funeral of Mr. Lincoln, but about the same number of carriages. The two battalions of infantry and cavalry marched in column of companies, and the artillery in section front. The carriages were two abreast.

The State Republican committee of Maryland and a large delegation from Virginia were present. The Secretary of the Cuban Junta was sent over to participate with a dispatch from Senor Lemus saying he had been commissioned to represent the Junta, the Cuban Minister and people of Cuba at the burial of Secretary Rawlins. At the Congressional Cemetery a very large concourse had gathered. Here the burial service of the M. E. church was read, and the exercises closed with the singing of a requiem by the Beethoven Club of Washington city, and full salutes of artillery and infantry.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The weather—Senator Fessenden—A New Stamp—Public Domain—Patents [reissue].

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10th '69.

Never since the funeral of President Lincoln, has there ever been such a parade as yesterday, as a token of heartfelt sorrow for the lamented illustrious. The Hon. John A. Rawlins, although unknown to the country before the war, has elicited and love from those who know him, that all time cannot obliterate. His simplicity combined with a heartfelt sincerity in everything he undertook, made him a great man in deed as well as in name and position.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been exceedingly cool here for the last few days, owing, I suppose, to the amount of rain of late throughout the country. Yet with all this rain, the farmers around us say that late crops are suffering. However dry it may be in this city, the citizens do not suffer for want of water to use as in some large cities. We depend more upon pump water.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

A meeting of the citizens of Maine was held in this city last evening, to take action in relation to the death of their fellow citizen, Senator Fessenden. There was a large number present. Appropriate resolutions were offered, indicating feelings of profound regret for the loss to their State as well as the Nation, of a true friend and one of the ablest statesmen.

A NEW STAMP.

An application has been made to the Post Office Department for the introduction of a new postage stamp in lieu of the ones now used. It is estimated that the Government loses millions yearly on account of dishonest parties, with the use of acids, extracting the cancel mark from stamps once used. The novel and important features in this stamp offered, is that by the introduction of any acid, or even water sufficient to detach it from an envelope after it is once dry, it would cancel itself by immediately bringing to the surface of the stamp, plainly to be seen, the word "cancelled." I can't see why it would not be an excellent stamp for Revenue service. It would certainly prevent the using of the stamp the second time.

PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The General Land Office is in receipt of returns from the following local land offices, showing a disposal during the past month of 31,485 acres of the public domain: Vermillion, Dakota Territory, 10,332 acres; Jackson, Mississippi, 7,116 acres; Topeka, Kansas, 7,197 acres; Taylers Falls, Minnesota, 6,790 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken by actual settlers under the homestead law, and the remainder sold for cash.

PATENTS [reissue].

The late decision of Judge Fisher of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, reversing the ruling of Commissioner Fisher upon an application of Mrs. Hawkes of Troy, New York, for a reissue of a patent for an auxillary air chamber for stoves, is of no little importance to inventors—particularly so if there were no redress in the Circuit Courts—and in consequence there has been no little written about it by Washington correspondents. I profess to know something of the internal workings of the Patent Office myself, and together with what I learn from other reliable sources, I feel that I am competent to give you substantially the facts connected with this decision, and, by so doing, I shall show how absurd the correspondent of the New York *Sun* was in an article published in that paper a short time since, in which he attacks, seemingly in a revengeful spirit, both Commissioner Fisher and the whole corps of Examiners, and states that "the New Commissioner, Fisher, for some *unexplained reason* changed the rule so that an applicant on a reissue could only claim what was shown originally in his model or drawing, thus shutting him off entirely from the benefit of anything described in the specification, if it did not happen to be shown in the model or drawings; and holding also that the drawing must not be altered or corrected at all on a reissue."

Let us refer to the Commissioner's decision and we will see that he explains a reason for the adoption of the amendment to rule 53 in so many words, "that case (Hawkes) and four others, brought to my notice then and since, disclosed the dangerous practice that was sought to be fastened upon the Office, and led to the adoption of the amendment to the 53rd rule."

The 53rd rule reads as follows: "The general rule is, that whatever is really embraced in the original invention, and so described or shown that might have been embraced in the original patent, may be subject of a reissue; but an applicant will not be allowed the benefit of proof that there was more in his invention than is shown in his original application, drawings, model, or specimens."

The amendment to this, the reason for the adoption of which he *explained*, is as follows: "The drawings or model may be amended; each by the other, but amendments of the drawings or model founded solely upon the written discription will not be permitted."

The case of Mrs. Hawks, the commissioner argues, falls within the letter and spirit of rule 53, and cites to the latter portion of the 53rd rule to verify his opinion.

It would seem that since Mrs. Hawks obtained her letters patents, April 1867, she has conceived of new ideas, and, *woman like*, wishing to make the best of them, applied for a reissue. In her reissue application, she filed an amended specification and drawings so different from the original that the Commissioner decided that they were interpolations, not amendments, and stated that no man could undertake to conclude from the original patent in this case, that the applicant had in her mind the forms in the reissue drawings, and that the Office could not undertake to certify to drawings which she presented, and say that they corresponded to her mental conception." It is seen on comparing the amended portions in the reissue drawings with the original drawings, that no essential particular are they like, and hence the Commissioner's decision that "those amendments were purely new matter, and, therefore, should be expunged before any examination or consideration, whatever; that the applicant had no right to ask the Patent Office to pass upon their value or materiality." The Commissioner makes the broad assertion, based upon personal knowledge, "that no two men out of twenty, having nothing but the written description of an invention, would produce the device described in precisely the same form."

In the "Sun's letter" above referred to, the correspondent says: "this (meaning the Judge's decision) restores the practice as it was before the advent of the new Commissioner." Quite to the contrary, Mr. Correspondent. The Commissioner has instructed the examiners in the Office to continue to be governed by the rule in all cases it may effect, believing that the law, and the best interest of the Patent Office and inventors generally, demand it.

Again in a partisan spirit, this correspondent ventures to say "if it were not for the right of appeal to the Court, these irresponsible Commissioners, by their arbitrary rules, would soon deprive inventors of all their rights, and it would be well to rap these young fellows over the nose now and then, and to teach them that inventors have some rights which they are bound to respect. That some of them in their own opinion, know more than Congress and the Court too." Is it possible he knows anything about the patent office, how it is conducted? The law compels the heads of all the departments to be responsible men, and especially over the U. S. Patent office, in which all the inventive genius of the country concentrates, the importance of which can be judged from the fact that there is more money invested in patents in one year than in railroads.

That the present Commissioner is not only responsible, but that he is one of the very few in the country who is competent to fill that place, every one acquainted with the Office cannot deny. His long and active experience in the patent business only adds to make him unquestionably the ablest Commissioner we ever had.

"As to *these young fellows*," I would say: there is not a department under the Government where there can be found older and experienced men with more brains and of varied and exact information, than in the U. S. Patent Office, and the idea of rapping them over the nose; you might as well rap your Grandfather over the nose, sir. Judging from his verdant ideas expressed, I almost dare say that more than one-half the examiners are old enough to be this correspondents Grandfather. CHIEL.

DEATH IN THE MINES.

The story of the Pennsylvania disaster grows more and more horrible as the details are gradually brought to light. There is a part of it,—the closing moments of the awful agony of those two hundred men,—which can never be described. Even the manner in which the catastrophe originated is mainly a matter of conjecture. In all human probability, not one of that wretched company survives to tell the secrets of their prison house, and so the actual horrors of suffering and death is added the gloom of an impenetrable mystery.

The colliery in which this terrible accident occurred is entered by a perpendicular shaft, 327 feet deep, on the side of a mountain. From the bottom of it, 40 feet below the surface of the valley, run two main galleries, sloping upward, one 800 and the other 1,200 feet long. Smaller passages and chambers, 30 in number, branch off from these. There is no access to the open air except by this single shaft, which had to serve all the purposes of a hoist-way for the workmen and the coal, and a channel for the ventilating current which in all mines must be constantly forced by machinery through the various galleries and drifts. The sides of the shaft were built up with woden supports, and a woden partition ran perpendicularly through its whole length, dividing it into passages, one for the upward, the other for the downward current. Right over its mouth stood a great wooden building, containing the machinery for hoisting and for breaking, sorting, and cleaning the coal. To assist in creating a current of air a fire was always kept burning in a furnace at the foot of the shaft, and from this it is supposed the wood work must have caught. On Monday morning two hundred men went down that shaft to resume work after a long strike. They were followed, about 9 o'clock, by one of the mule tenders, with hay for his beasts. As he reached the bottom he was heard to cry Fire! but what he saw we shall never know, for in an instant a fierce column of flame rushed up the shaft, caught the breaker as if that had been a house of paper, and wrapped the whole structure in sheets of fire. The mouth of the pit belched forth destruction. Hundreds of tuns of coal in the shutes, and bins were soon in a white glow, and dropped with the falling beams in to the shaft. It was seven or eight hours before the engines which were hurried to the scene of disaster from all the neighboring towns succeeded in extinguishing the burning mass. Workmen had flocked to the spot from the entire mining region, for it was known that two hundred of their brethren were imprisoned among the deadly vapors of that awful pit. The rubbish was cleared away from the mouth, and fifty experienced miners volunteered to attempt the descent. It was now about 6 in the evening. To test the purity of the air a dog and a lighted lamp were first lowered into the shaft as far as they would go. At the end of five minutes they were drawn up; the dog was alive, the lamp still burning. A miner named Charles Vartue then went down to reconnoiter, but about half way from the bottom he found the shaft blocked with fallen timbers. Two fresh volunteers were then lowered with hatchets. After 20 minutes they were drawn up again, faint and breathless. They had penetrated 70 or 80 yards into a gangway, finding three dead mules, and coming at last to a closed door. They hammered at it and waited for an answering sound, but no answer came, and through the crevices poured clouds of sulphurous vapor—the fatal 'black damp.' Several other parties, in the course of the evening and night, made attempts to penetrate into the gangway, but with little more success. Few could remain more than five or six minutes, and when drawn up they were all speechless and exhausted. Several were brought back by their companions entirely insensible. Two brave fellows, Daniel Jones and Thomas Williams, were brought back dead. There was no hope now that any of the miners remained alive, unless possibly they had succeeded in walling themselves in at some remote part of the mine so effectually as to prevent the entrance of the foul gases from the shaft. It was only the shadow of a hope, still the work went on, while women sat wringing their hands and weeping for their husbands and children, and miners from distant regions came in hundreds to offer their assistance.

By 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning an engine and fan had been placed in position to force fresh air into the mine. All day long parties went down at intervals, but the black damp drove them back, and the fans did not seem to gain upon it. About 4 in the afternoon it was discovered that the fire at the foot of the shaft, which was supposed to be entirely extinguished, had been revived by the fresh current, and communicated with a mass of coal lying near. Thus the workmen had actually been accelerating the generation of gas, and destroying what little vestige of hope might remain for their imprisoned comrades. A stream of water was with some difficulty brought to play upon the flames, and the greater part of the night was devoted to the suppression of the fire, the clouds of gas that came up the shaft being meanwhile so awful that workmen at the mouth were removed insensible. Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning two bodies were found both fearfully disfigured and unrecognized. About 6:30 a party of four succeeded in penetrating some distance into one of the principal galleries, and came upon the bodies of over sixty more where they had met their fate together. They had constructed two hearriers of cars and refuse coal, and stripped off their clothes to stuff the crevices. One poor fellow, whose duty it seems to have been to close the last aperture after all had passed beyond it, had fallen dead on the outside, his work not yet completed. Fathers and sons were found in each other's arms. Some lay with their hands clenched as if in agony, some with their faces buried in the ground some in the attitude of prayer. While we write the labor of bringing out the bodies still goes on.

The causes of this horrible affair seem plain enough. The shaft upon which the lives of these 200 men depended was in tinder-box, and a fire was made in the bottom of it! Not a stick of wood should be used in such places if iron can be substituted, as for most of the equipment of a mine it certainly can be. And that there was not a separate shaft for ventilation is simply monstrous. The miners are said to declare that not another day's work shall be done in any mine which has not a ventilating shaft. Doubtless they are in earnest, but we have no confidence that their resolution would be kept. The most reckless of men are always those whose occupations are most perilous. Miners we know are not ignorant of their danger. Mine owners are not heartless. But both manifest a propensity to run fearful risks, which seems to us entirely inexplicable. If men are the victims of such suicidal tendencies, it is the duty of the Government to protect them against their own folly. We urge upon the Legislature the enactment of some stringent measures for the regulation of the mines and the application to them of all the safeguards which science and experience can suggest. Let us not content ourselves with verdicts of censure against the owners of this particular colliery. We are *all* to blame for a laxness which leaves such negligence possible.

On Thursday last, Thomas Carson and George Morgan, two very experienced miners, accompanied by 20 men, made a thorough exploration of the mine, and on their return, reported that all the bodies had been brought out. One hundred and eight is the number of bodies taken out.

New Advertisements.

W. C. SHERLOCK, M.D.....A. E. COLE, M.D.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me A. E. Cole, M. D., in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, we now offer our professional services to the citizens of Darlington and vicinity.

Thanking my former patrons for their liberal patronage, I respectfully ask for a continuance of the same. W. C. SHERLOCK, M. D.

sept15:3t*

MON'S. DE LONG'S Fashionable Dancing Room, at Concert Hall, New Brighton, Pa., will open Friday Sept. 24th. M. De Long from his celebrated Academy in Pittsburgh, respectfully announces that he has engaged the above Hall for a term of 21 lessons.

Ladies', Master's, and Misses class will commence at 3 o'clock p. m. Gent's evening class will commence at 7½ p. m.

Should there not be a sufficient number in the day classes, the two classes will be combined and taught in the evening. To those wishing to learn the art of Dancing and Deportment, this is the best opportunity, as M. De Long stands second to none in the United States as a teacher of Dancing in all its branches.

In order to secure success it is necessary that all should commence at the beginning. There will be but one term during the season.

For particulars please call at Evan Pugh's Wall Paper and Book Store. sept15:2t

WALL PAPER

&

WINDOW SHADES

In great variety, also

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at

F. E. WELL & CO'S.,

NO. 196 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15:1y.

Administrators Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of Ellen Kerr, of Greene township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. A. KERR.
N. P. KERR, Adm'r's.

sept15:6t. McCleery, Pa.

Executors Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane Caldwell, of Darlington tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HARVEY McCOWN, Ex'r.
Enon Valley, Pa.

sept15:6t.

PRINTING INK.—From the Washington (D. C.) Morning Chronicle.

GOOD PRINTING INK.—We desire to call the attention of newspaper publishers and others to the very flattering notices of Mr. C. E. ROBINSON'S Printing Ink, published in our advertising columns, and cheerfully add our evidence in its favor. We have been using it for several months and find it every way satisfactory, in both cold and warm weather.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) "Index."]

PRINTING INK.—Our paper is now printed with ink manufactured at Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, Pa., by C. E. ROBINSON, proprietor. This ink costs one-third less than that we have previously used, and is equally as good. We are glad to know that at least one manufacturer in the United States is prepared to furnish the press with a good article of printing ink at a reasonable price. We commend Mr. ROBINSON'S works to our brethren of the press. Call attention to notices of the press in our advertising columns.

[From the Buffalo "Evening Post."]

EXCELLENT NEWS INK.—We are now using in the printing of our "Daily Post," News ink from the works of C. E. ROBINSON, esq., on Gray's Ferry road and Thirty-third street, Philadelphia. It is of excellent quality, and we take pleasure in recommending it.

[From "Daily Phœnix," Columbia, S. C.]

PRINTING INK.—We commend to our brother publishers the ink manufactured by Mr. C. E. ROBINSON, of the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink works, Philadelphia. The present issue of the "Phœnix is printed with ink from this factory and shows for itself.

[From "Record and Courier," Connantville, Pa.]

The ink used on this paper is from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink works. We can cheerfully indorse the recommendations of the ink published in another column.

[From the "Daily Transcript," Portsmouth, Va.]

We are using Mr. C. E. ROBINSON'S Printing Ink, and find all that is said of it in the numerous cards above to be true.

[From "Prehibita-Fiennd," Pittsburgh, Pa.]

We publish in our advertising columns various recommendations of the Printing Ink manufactured by C. E. ROBINSON, at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink works, Philadelphia. We are now using this ink on our presses, and add with pleasure our own recommendation to the many which it has already received. The black is of excellent quality, clear, and distributes itself easily upon the rollers.

We have no fault to find with your ink; it gives satisfaction in every respect.

J. M. SWORDS;
Publisher Vicksburg "Herald," Mississippi.

[From the "Cosmopolite," Girard, Pa.]

THE BEST PRINTING INK.—The ink with which this issue of the "Cosmopolite" is printed is from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink works of C. E. Robinson, Philadelphia. We have tried many kinds of ink in the publication of our paper, and unhesitatingly pronounce Robinson's far the best, because it is the cleanest and easiest distributed, and is the best in color. It greatly improves the "Cosmopolite," and we are under obligations to manufacturer. sept15t.

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE Real Estate For Sale.—By virtue of an authority contained in the last will and testament of Samuel Cristler, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, the undersigned Executors of said last will, will Expose to Sale, by Public Vendue or Out Cry, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate of said deceased, situate partly in Elkcross and partly in Greene townships, in said county of Beaver, half a mile from the Ohio River, at Shippingport, opposite Rogers' Station on C. & P. Railroad, and adjoining lands of John Cristler, Elisha Thornsburg, ——— Moore, Samuel Kennedy and James Thornsburg, containing about 175 acres, 160 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which are erected a good two story brick house with two-story frame attached; three tenant houses, barn, stable, and other out buildings. The balance well timbered, and all well watered. The whole of said land is of excellent quality, is underlaid with a 4½ feet vein of excellent coal, now opened and operated, and is easy of access from the River. There are also good orchards on the premises, containing a variety of fruits. The good.

Said premises will be sold as a whole, or will be divided into three parcels to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—Five per cent. of the purchase money in hand when property is bid off; One-third of the remainder of said purchase money when the deed is delivered, which will be within ten days thereafter; and the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual installments from that date, with interest, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned. DAVID KENNEDY, M'Clerg P. O.
DAVID BOYD, Hookstown,—Exr's.

NEW FALL GOODS.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

NEW FALL STOCK.

sept 8:tf.

NOTICE—LIME.

To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, get your lime at the

MONITOR LIME KILNS,

Vanport, and save time and money. It is the very best Lime, as it is stronger and will make more mortar, and there is no waste to it. We burn none but the best stone and it is burned just right; the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn, so that there is no sand or cinder in it.

Bricklayers need not slit it or run it off to make mortar, which will save a good deal of time.

You can always get it fresh—red hot if you want it—and in

LARGE LUMPS.

Refer to all who have used it. Some parties interested in other kilns speak against it and try to sell an inferior article at the same price. Call and see it, or try some.

Lime delivered promptly to order at

Reasonable Rates

by railroad, river or wagons. Send orders to the Melvanon Lime Kilns, or to

may 19:6m W. J. DUNN, Beaver Post Office.

Pontefract & Cass,

Manufacturers of Woolen Goods,

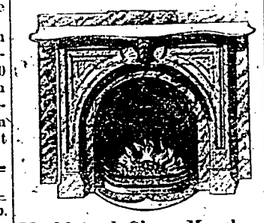
FOUR DOORS ABOVE EDGAR'S FLOUR MILL

Fallston, Beaver Co.

WOOL-CARDING, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Cloth-dressing and the manufacture of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Knitting Yarns, will receive special attention, at prices lower than the lowest. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. jet:tf.

Dan'l Hugus & Co,

MANUFACTURERS OF



Marbleized Slate Mantles.

No. 187 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Prices, $25.00 and Upwards.

In the marbleizing process certain mineral colors, or metalic oxides, are applied and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish: and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European Designers, which enables us to produce the latest patterns in mantle furnished by telegraph. jan29:1y

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FOR SALE.—A new two story Frame House, containing four rooms, with a nice lot close to the station in Industry. Inquire of

J. R. EICH,
Painter, Beaver, Pa.

Terms reasonable. jan9:tf

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7. Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14 50
No. 8. Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16 50
No. 9. Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 18 50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1. Juno Parlor, extra heavy, $ 9 25
" 2. " " " 13 00
" 3. " " " 17 00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2. Ribbed Egg, very heavy, $ 8 00
" 3. " " " 10 00
" 4. " " " 15 00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 16.	Grate 15½ inch.	$2 00
" 20.	" 17 "	2 25
" 22.	" 19 "	2 50
" 24.	" 21 "	3 00
" 26.	" 23 "	3 50
" 28.	" 25 "	4 00
" 30.	" 27 "	5 00
" 32.	" 29 "	6 00

FENDERS.

No. 21. Plain Rod, Wide, $2 25
" 22. " " Narrow, 2 00
" 23. Fancy " without Rod, 2 25
" 24. Plain Rod, 2 00
" 32. Box, without Rod, 1 75
" 33. " " 1 50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled, $1 25
" " with Ornamental Centre, 1 50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

oct14'68.] MERRICK & CO.

New Advertisements.

DRUGS!

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TRUSSES!

W. BUECHL

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Sept. 15, 1869.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$3 00	$5 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	8 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	9 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	24 00	33 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column,	23 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices,...$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 11th of Sept., 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Sept. 5	55 deg.	77 deg.	68 deg.
" 6	65 deg.	80 deg.	73 deg.
" 7	67 deg.	69 deg.	65 deg.
" 8	60 deg.	61 deg.	55 deg.
" 9	57 deg.	61 deg.	51 deg.
" 10	55 deg.	65 deg.	55 deg.
" 11	50 deg.	76 deg.	55 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

John A. Gibb, Harshaville,	$2 00
R. M. Rhodes, Fallston,	4 00
Wm. Winkle, Billmore, Ohio,	2 00
E. Richardson, Ohio tp.,	2 00
Dr. J. C. Lewis, Bridgewater,	2 00
S. W. Ewing, Hookstown,	4 00
Andrew Watterson, jr., Beaver,	1 00
Thos. M. Johnston, Hookstown,	50
Milton Townsend, New Brighton,	2 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Wall Paper—F. E. Wells & Co.

Admr's Notice—Jas. A. Kerr, N. P. Kerr.

Exr's. Notice—Harvey McCown.

Copartnership—Sherlock & Cole.

Dancing Academy—Mon. De Long.

Card—J. F. Beckham.

Printing Ink—C. E. Robinson.

Special Notice—Iron City College.

Executive Committee.—The Republican Executive Committee will meet at the Court House on Saturday next, at 1 p. m. A full attendance is desired.

There will be a Republican meeting at the Simon Fields' School House on Friday evening, September 24th, 1869, at 6 o'clock p. m.

Correction.—In our issue of last week, we made the types say that John Corbus was the Republican candidate for Coroner. We should have said *Daniel* Corbus. *John*, however, is also a first rate man.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of Raccoon tp., at Smith's school house on Saturday Sept. 25th, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Township ticket to be supported at the ensuing election. Turn out all. By order of Com.

Republican Meetings.—If our Republican friends in the different districts desire the holding of meetings, they will please communicate with the Executive Committee, or with the Chairman of the County Committee, and suitable speakers will be furnished them.

Steam Portable Saw Mill.—Having had four years experience in the business we wish to get a set for our Mill, for this winter. For further particulars address RAMSEY & MELVIN, Hookstown, Beaver Co., Pa. 2t

☞ We are glad to hear that the Constitution Bitters of Seward & Bently are fast superceding the great variety of miserable nostrums sold as Bitters, and the probability is that the sale of Bitters will soon be confined to the Constitution. We hope it will be so, for they are every way worthy of success.

Use Seward's Cough Cure for Bronchitis.

Taken to the Penitentiary.—On last Saturday morning, a man named Benjamin Allison, residing in or near New Brighton, was taken to the Penitentiary by Sheriff Littell. Allison was convicted in the courts of this county, last week, of assault with intent to commit rape upon the person of his own daughter. After his conviction the court sentenced him to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of four years.

Thousands in all our populous cities and towns are troubled with Sick and Nervous Headaches. "Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure" is warranted to give relief.

Large yield of Oats and Barley.—During the early part of last Spring, James Warnock esq., of North Sewickley township, at present one of our County Commissioners, received *one pound* of oats from the Patent Office at Washington, called the "Excelsior." He sowed it at the proper time in the Spring, and gathered and threshed his crop a couple of weeks ago. The one pound of seed yielded him twenty-eight pounds of oats. He thinks this oats will weigh forty pounds to the bushel.

With the oats, he also secured one pound of barley, called "The Hungarian," which yielded sixteen pounds of very fine barley.

EDITOR ARGUS—I have made and sold about one hundred of my Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stoves, and every person who has used it pronounces it a perfect success. It does its work without *blowing*. In good English it *draws*, in good German it *sukes*.

3t. THOS. CAMPBELL.

An Old Prisoner.—The oldest prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary is John Gull, who has been in that institution about thirty-three years. He was convicted of murder in the second degree, in Stark county, October 24, 1836, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.—The old man's mind has been somewhat impaired for a number of years, but he is considered perfectly harmless. He imagines that he goes out every night, and comes back loaded down with money. The "almighty dollar" seems to be his peculiar forte; and he always counts it by tons and millions twice over. In his own imagination he is the richest man now living.

☞ We all admire a dark and glossy head of hair, and by using the Alisma, can soon have the soft and wavy tresses of youth. Try it by all means, and see what wonderful effects it will produce.

For all diseases of the throat and lungs try Seward's Cough Cure.

Interesting to Pensioners.—The following, contained in a circular issued by a United States pension agent, will be interesting to all persons drawing pensions from the Government: "All United States pensioners are hereby notified that the proper and legal charges for securing such pay are only as follows: For preparing vouchers 25 cents; for oath of identity 15 cents. No other fees should be paid by pensioners except the usual cost of postage and of the certificate of official character of magistrate when required, which is only once. It is reported that pensioners are often charged from one to five dollars annually, instead of the above sums, and the attention of soldiers and friends of soldiers, of their widows and orphans, is called to the above legal rates. No charges for time, for railroad fare, for cashing in advance, or other illegal commissions are allowed.

Court Proceedings.—Our Court, which commenced its session in this place on the 6th inst., adjourned on the 8th. The attendance of people was quite small compared with other September Terms, owing we presume to the fact that notice had been given that no civil cases would be tried. The following disposition was made of the criminal business:

Com. vs James Park. Assault. Settled on payment of costs.

Com. vs. Michael Mason, et al. Riot. Case continued.

Com. vs. Alonzo Ferguson. Assault and battery. Fine of twenty dollars and costs.

Com. vs. John Williams et al. Larceny. Ignored.

Com. vs. Allen McDonald. Assault and battery. Settled on payment of costs by the defendant.

Com. vs. Benj. Allison. Assault with intent to commit rape. Fined five hundred dollars, and penitentiary for four years.

Com. vs. Smyser. Assault and battery with intent to kill. Continued.

Com. vs. Anthony Kine. Selling liquor to minors. Found guilty. Sixty days in jail and ten dollars and costs fine.

Com. vs. C. A. Griffin. Assault and Battery. Settled on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

Com. vs. A. Falls. Assault and battery. Continued.

Com. vs. James D. Fombell. Assault and battery. Continued.

Com. vs. Wm. Anderson. Case dismissed by the court, and the prosecutor, Fred. Dauber, to pay costs.

Com. vs. Lafayette Widger. Indictment, threatening to burn the Shippingport Grist Mill. Case dismissed on payment of costs by defendant.

Com. vs. Joseph Boehm. Settled on payment of costs by prosecutor.

Com. vs. Harrison Dawson. Assault and battery. Settled on payment of costs.

Com. vs. W. H. Felton. Assault and battery. Settled on payment of costs.

Com. vs. Goddard. Assault and battery. Settled on payment of costs.

Com. vs. Patrick and Sarah Lawler. Selling liquor contrary to law. Ignored.

Com. vs. George Hicks. Assault and battery. George Hicks to pay half the costs, and the prosecutor, Robt. McClain, the other half.

Com. vs. Robt. McClain. Assault and battery. Jury not able to agree.

A WORD OF ADVICE. Parents desirous of securing to their sons the best facilities for acquiring a thorough practical Business Education are advised to send for Circulars to the Iron City College, which can be obtained on application to the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Death from Eating Matches.—Under our obituary head will be found a notice of the death of a young daughter of Mr. Harry S. Meyers, of Fayetteville, under peculiar and distressing circumstances. On Friday last the child was in its usual health. When Mr. Meyers came home to dinner he found about a dozen matches lying on the floor with the heads eaten entirely off. The mother was eggaged in washing, and had not noticed the child having matches. During the afternoon the child seemed slightly indisposed, and retched considerably. In the evening medical aid was summoned; the physician, after examining and prescribing for the child, told the parents that he did not anticipate any serious results. During the night the child vomited occasionally, but seemed to rest pretty well, and at an early hour on Saturday morning got up, went into an adjoining room and took a drink of water. Immediately after drinking she became so weak that she had to be carried to bed. After resting some little time she seemed to recover, and a second time went to the water bucket and took a hearty drink. She again became very weak, was carried to bed, and in five minutes was a corpse. This we consider one of the most remarkable cases of poisoning that has ever occurred in our country.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

If you want relief from distress caused by indigestion, try one dose of "Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure." If you do not want to expend a dollar, get a small bottle and follow directions.

It seems to be dangerous to a stranger in Greensburg. The *Herald* says: "On Monday night the dwelling of R. W. Singer, esq., in this place, was entered by some persons and a coat and vest with some other valuable articles taken. The same night the dwelling of Mrs. Russell and Rev. Gill was also entered and silverware and other valuables to the amount of considerably over a hundred dollars taken. The same night, it is supposed the same parties, also entered Mr. Letta's dwelling, but entering an upper chamber the lady occupying it awoke and spoke, when they decamped down stairs and out. Tuesday three fellows, who were found to be strangers in town, were arrested and put in jail.

In our advertising columns will be found the card of F. E. Wells & Co., No. 100 Federal street, Allegheny city. They have on hand a large assortment of albums, school books, stationery, blanks of all sizes and styles, which they are offering at greatly reduced rates. They now offer great inducements in fine wall paper. They are now selling paper at 75 cents the usual price of which is $1.25, and other fine paper in proportion, as they wish to close out their present stock to make room for fall goods. We would advise our readers to take advantage of the present low prices and beautify their rooms with new paper. Remember the place—No. 100 Federal street, Alleghony city—and give them a call.

The heavy rains of the previous 48 hours have raised the waters of the Beaver very high, on Wednesday rising. Some time in the forepart of the day the Beaver Dam gave way in part. The extent of damage we did not learn, but it is likely considerable. The waters of this dam run one flouring mill, the Beaver Falls Cutlery in part, and two plaining mills. We hope it may not long interfere with the successful operations of either of these establishments. The waters were so high that the establishments along the New Brighton Race had to suspend operations on Wednesday. We learn of no other serious damage.—*New Brighton Herald, Sept.* 10.

Festival.—The Ladies connected with the M. E. Church, Beaver Pa., will arrange and conduct a Festival at the Court House in Beaver on next Friday evening, (Sept 17th.) As this will be the last Ice Cream Festival they will hold this season it is confidently hoped that there will be a general turn out of the people of Beaver and vicinity on the occasion referred to. Come one, come all, and let us have a pleasant time. By order.

Change of Agents.—On last Monday a change of agents was made at the Station in Beaver on the C. & P. R. R. J. Fisher esq., who has had charge of the station for a year or more, retires, and takes charge of the Wellsville station. Mr. F. has been a very accommodating officer, and no complaints have reached us from any quarter since he has had charge of our station. Mr. Wm. H. Johnson of this place, will fill the office in the future. We know of no reason why he will not fill it acceptably.

Young man, go to school; you will never regret it. Go to the best school. Write for a circular of the State Normal School. Address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Pa.

A Great Offer.—That admirable weekly paper, *The Saturday Evening Post*, is offering a great inducement to new subscribers. It designs commencing a new and brilliant novelet on October 2, and it offers to give all new subscribers for 1870, the numbers for October, November, and December *gratis*, a large extra edition of these months will be printed; but it will be well to send in subscriptions as early as possible, lest the earlier numbers should be exhausted. Of course all names sent in by the middle of October will be certain to receive all the three months of extra papers. Price $2.50 a year. Four numbers for $3. Sample numbers (post paid), six cents. Address H. Peterson & Co., 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11;tf.

☞ Dr. E. K. Thompson, Mr. J. J. Marsh, Mrs. N. Potter, Mr. A. T. Ballantine, and many other citizens of this city, acknowledge their relief from Chronic Catarrh, due to Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Perhaps no other remedy ever offered to the public has acquired such popularity in so short a time as Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. When once tried it recommends itself. It is now on sale in nearly every store in the land.—*Titusville Morning Herald.*

No Humbug.—We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body or estate, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise, to which heaven itself shall be but a side show, but *we do wish to inform you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases of Catarrh in its worst forms and stages*, and the proprietor will pay $500 for a case of this loathsome disease that he cannot cure. It may be procured by mail for sixty cents, by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale at most Drug Stores everywhere.

We direct the attention of our readers to the card of J. F. Beckham, who will continue the Agricultural Implement and seed business at the old stand, No. 127 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Correspondence.

A Kompositshun on Skule Books.

NU BRITON, Sept. 13, 1869.

"Uv making uv books there is no end" is a kotashion from a nuther riter, wich applys to skule books as well as to others, reoders in partikular. There is tow reoders wich we wish to notis at this time. Wun is sired by a English cumpany; its dam we don't know, or wether its wuth wun. Tother is called the Nashonal serious. The kontest wich hoz waged uv late between the tow serious is tu serious tu kontemplate, especially tu book sellers and agents. It hez litrolly bin a war uv words, fur both books is full uv em. From the present standin uv the fite the Nashnels appears tu hov the most uv that kind of ammunishun. The price wus a grate bug bare to meny. Evry book hez its price. The price uv a book is wun thing, but the books uv a Price is anuther. This is the vice versey uv it (ez we ust to say in roam) and in our opinyun the vice hez hed a hefty bearin on the question. The price uv a book depends muchly on the bindin. Both uv these books is bound, but not in the same stile. We mito naterly infer that the wun that wus the most bound wuz the most costive. Their sail is efected by varius circumstances and trifin agents; for instance the bindin aforesaid, wun is bound to sail in and tother to sail out. The sail uv a vessel depends upon the hull. The Hull uv the English concarn wus found to be sprung and crakt, and wuz ordered into dri dock fur repairs. The Nashnel is fast in sail and fast when held by a Cable. The English klaims that theirn hez the most matter in em. I hev seen Bolls that wuz full uv matter. Sum doctors call it *puss*, Lettin uv em out generally relieves thar heftiness. It is said a "bruised Reed will not brake," but Bolls do sometimes bust. The English neighbobs ust to hev their pages. The Nashnel books hev more. The English hev their Stowarts tew. Sum is faithful stowarts and sum isent. Sum burries their talents in the ground and sum in their pockets. We hov known a Stowart who got the heftiest portion uv his talents out uv English books, and they wuzn't no grate skratch fur talents neether.

Our skule house is divided by pertitions, and they are sum what crakt. The Englishers got up a pertition wich wuz likewise shakey. The foundation wuz faulty. Qurn wuz fixt by a blacksmith. They hed tinsmiths to tinker thairn.—This is a product of English mines, and English books treat of it fully. We kno a tinsmith wot rites his name T. Smith, for short. He rit a peace and markt it kommon scents. A boy wunst maid a picktur on a slait, and rit under it, "This is a hoss." Things wot is not easy recognized shood be markt. We kno a nuhter tinsman, but he's not a tin smith, but a miller. He ground the books and sifted em. The Nashional he pronounct extra family, and thot tha wood make the bost bred fur children. He is not the Miller wot runs the carpenter shop wich is sich "a good bilding for a publick meeting," and whar indignashion mootins is held, and whar pertishions is fixt, and whar the polls is maid, and whar the will ov the people is maid known by *elexions*, not by pertitions, and whar skule diretors is chusen. So fur as the skule is konsernd skule directors is the powers that bee. It hez ben sed that the powers that bee ar ordained & so 4th; but we know a Powers that we think is not ordained, & so 4th. We kno ov furren powers wot wuz nutral doorin the last war. The Englishers wus actively thus; and we kno ov uther Powers wot sympathized with them in thair impressive nutrality. Fur our part we are furnenst the nutors. Book agents seam to think beover kounty is a likly field fur cultivashun. Well our kounty is rayther broken and rollin; sum fields lean wun way, and sum a nuther, but we kno Fields that hev no lean to 'em; and it is hard to toll wich way tha du sidle. But we think the skule book kwestion is about plade out, and well nigh settled. The English kumpany hev been a promisin fur years to revise their readers, wich tha kneeded muchly. A rangment hes now ben made whereo by the Osgoods kin be exchanged fur the Nashionals without munny and without Price. Tha will be Pugh-rifide "*de novo*," (as we used to say in roam a fore said) by bein run thro a paper mill.

OX-KOMMON SCENTS.

EDITOR ARGUS:—There was a mowing match advertised in your paper for Aug. 20th, on the farm of James McGeorge, jr., where there was a difficult piece of grass to cut; and all machines of different names and kinds were invited to attend and partici pate in the match that the farmers might have an opportunity to determine as to the relative merits of each machine. But for some unknown cause few machines were brought on the ground, yet as usual on all such occasions the celebrated Buckeye and the no less famous Ætna were on hand, the first being in charge of Robt. McGeorge, the other by Thos. Patterson, esq.

A large crowd of respectable farmers were present, and feeling interested in the merits of the machines, the two present were put on trial, when each machine mowed about two acres, and did their work well. The straight cut, passing over ditches and boggy ground, could not be excelled; and the circular left hand cut was made by each machine in about ten paces diameter. Of course each machine had its friends, and every man being his own judge, and from the remarks of spectators the Ætna was the favorite. But as equally was the machine matched that one old gentleman remarked that he could not decide between them, further than that the driver of the Ætna was the best looking man and drove the best team. But wherein the Buckeye failed was attributed to the mismanagement of the driver and team.

Notwithstanding the failure of other machines to appear the farmers expressed themselves amply paid for their time and trouble. Yours, &c.,

SPECTATOR.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE, }
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 13th 1869. }

APPLES—In good supply and dull but unchanged, $1@2,50@3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged; sales good to choice at 33@35.

CHEESE—Is firmer but unchanged; regular sales at 15@17, as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Still quoted at 27@28 for round lots, and 30@31 in a small way.

EGGS—Demand more active, and prices stronger—sales at 22

FLOUR—Is quiet and dull but unchanged, with continued liberal arrivals, and a full supply in part to demand. We continue to quote Winter Wheat flours at $6,50@6,75 per bbl, and choice Springs are quoted a 7,00@7,25. The mills are reported as selling a good bit of flour, but not making much money.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active and weak with a drooping tendency, though as yet unchanged here—$1,30@1,35 for new Red, and $1,43@1,45 for old. Oats in good supply and dull but unchanged; sales of new on track at 48@50, and in store at 50@52. Rye—little or none offering, and market quiet and unchanged—$1,05@1,10. Sale of 300 bushels fall Barley at $1,25. Corn is dull and unchanged; sale of 800 bushels prime at $1, delivered.

PROVISIONS—Firm but unchanged. Shoulders, 15¾@16; Ribbed and Clear Sides, 18¼@19; Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams 23½ and fancy 24. Lard, 20¾ in tierces, and 20¾@21 in half bbls and kegs. Dried Beef 21½. Mess Pork at $33,75@34.

SALT—Allegheny River brands are quoted by the car load, at $1,85.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

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Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York

Died.

PARDEE—On Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869, at Wadsworth, Ohio, Mary A., only child of J. K. and M. A. Pardee, aged six months and twenty days.

GROSS—On the 9th of September, 1869, at the Beaver county poor house, Mr. Jacob Gross, aged 76 years, formerly of Rochester, this county.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale on FRIDAY, SEPT. 17TH, 1869, at 1 p. m., on the premises in Beaver, Pa.,

ONE THREE ACRE OUT LOT,

situated between the two cemeteries in said town. The lot is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well suited for either gardening or grazing purposes. It is under fence. Terms made know on day of sale.

HENRY BENZ.

It.

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED HOGS AND FOWLS. Winter Seed Wheat, and other Farm Seeds, from DEIZ'S EXPERIMENTAL FARM, Chambersburg, Pa.

Diehl's and Boughton Beardless; Week's and Treadwell's Bearded White Wheats; French White and Red Chaff; Temple Straw Bearded and Mediterranean, and German Amber Bearded, are the best, earliest, hardiest and most productive Wheats that can be recommended for general cultivation. Price $3 per bushel. 4 pounds of any kind by Mail, post paid for $1. 7 twenty heads of different varieties post paid for $1. Twenty other varieties of Wheat, Barley and Oats of last years importation $1. See *Diehl's Experimental Farm Journal*; send and subscribe for it. Twenty other varieties of the most useful Journal printed. Address GEO. A. DIETZ, Chambersburg Pa. The Earliest, Hardiest and most productive Red Wheat is the French White Chaff.

sept8:4t.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

Agricultural & Farming Implements,

AGRICULTURAL HARDWARE, &C.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at the old stand of Beckham & Long, No. 127 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, will commence the Great Auction Sale of an immense stock of the most desirable and latest improved implements, &c., by order of C. Russell and C. Aultman, Assignees.

The following articles are included: Celebrated Champion Mowers, Quaker Mowers, Sugar Mills, Dog Powers, for Churning, Corn Shellers, Sulkey Corn Plows,

CIDER MILLS,

Shovels, Spades, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Potato Hooks, Hand Saws, Pruning Saws and Chisels, Sheep Shears, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Horse and Shoe Brushes, Ox Yokes, Pen and Pocket Cutlery, Pruning Knives, Clothes wringers, Washing Machines, Garden Seeds, &c.

As this entire large stock must be positively and immediately closed out the sale will be worthy the prompt attention of dealers and others.

A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.

sept8tf.

J. F. Beckham, late of Beckham and Sons will continue the business at the old stand after the sale.

Agent for the celebrated

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

And dealer in Landreth's garden and field seeds, and Agricultural Implements generally.

No. 127 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,

No. 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Black Silks, Plaids for Scarfs,

Plaid Poplins, French Chintzes,

Black Bombazines, Black Alpacas,

Striped Shawls, New Styles,

Prints, Muslins, Calicos, Flannels and Blankets.

A full assortment of

NEW GOODS

AND SUMMER GOODS

At Great Bargains.

NO. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

sept8tc.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Having perfected an arrangement by which I can at all times furnish the various kinds of Lumber

Clear 1¼ inch Plank, Shingles, Lath, Sash Doors, &c., &c.,

at the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms. I would say to the public and especially to my old friends and customers, that having devoted many years to the Lumber and Building business, I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of buyers to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Office and Yard on New York Street, above the Railroad, Rochester. CHAS. LUKINS,
sept18m. Agent.

Election.

General Election PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I am by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate—

1. The officers to be elected.

2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN S. LITTELL, high Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that

On the 2d Tuesday of October next, (being the 12th day of the month), a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Senator from the Twenty-sixth District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Members of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register and Recorder of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Clerk of the Courts of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of the county of Beaver.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Trustees of the Academy of the county of Beaver.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson —now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of McCurdy's District will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Milton Newmyer, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Kekin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Asariah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the house of Jacob Barnhart, in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Harsell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carpenter Shop of Thomas Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Car Factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Holesville school house, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Frantz, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Mentis, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the School house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the school house in New Galilee.

The electors of Beaver Falls borough will meet at the school house in Beaver Falls.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks will attend at the general election on the second Tuesday of October are hereby enjoined to attend and perform at the said election of Electors, to be holden as aforesaid, the like duties, subject to the like penalties for misconduct as they are liable to at the election for members of Assembly, &c.

I make known and give notice, as in and by the 12th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or may be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive department of this State or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer at any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

And, further, in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

"If any person shall present, or attempt to present any officers at an election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or venture to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threat, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or the township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation, hereto, or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to be bet.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall aid and procure another so to do, he or they shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of testing tickets or of influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Sheriff shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the preceding election shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Beaver county that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from its district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer at any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

SECTION 2. And, further, in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

"If any person shall present, or attempt to present any officers at an election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or venture to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threat, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or the township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation, hereto, or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to be bet.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall aid and procure another so to do, he or they shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of testing tickets or of influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Sheriff shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the preceding election shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Beaver county that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

American People—Their Characteristics—Their Love of Paris—Its Public Schools, Cafes and Restaurants—Soda Water, &c.

PARIS, August 12, 1869.

EDITOR ARGUS:—My last letter was written from London, where it was my intention to remain for a longer time, but Americans who come to this side of the Atlantic generally find the city to which this letter is being written much more to their taste than London, and I find I am not an exception to the general rule; whether the visit is of short duration or to be set down against me or to be stated in my favor, it must confess it. London is a gloomy, smoky place, where the men all dress the same way, act the same way, and seemingly think the same way. They have in England their own way of doing things, which, for want of better knowledge, they consider is the only way, and the person who does otherwise is at once set down as a fool. Nothing can eradicate the strong prejudices about their own country from an Englishman's mind; he will admit there is any other, and in regard to America evince any amount of ignorance that one who has never visited England will hardly credit, and beyond the fact that there is a city called New York, and another called Boston, seem to know nothing about America, and do not care to know more. If the enthusiastic American volunteers information about his country, what he states is taken without very great amount of allowance, and in many cases strong doubts are expressed as to the truthfulness of the assertion. I have been asked if Pennsylvania was in New York, and if there was good buffalo shooting in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, and only a few days ago, a gentleman asked me if living expenses were not quite small with us by reason of the game we must be able to shoot. State the case to them as it is, and as I said before, your statement is apt to be doubted. There are, of course, Englishmen who have visited the United States and can comprehend the vastness of our country, and are willing to admit that its inhabitants are energetic, enterprising and industrious, but they are few, for Englishman travel very little, at least far from home, and for one Englishman that goes to America, there are forty Americans cross to thisside of the Atlantic, so that information is not apt to be disseminated very rapidly by this method. You can find a great number of full grown Londoners who have never visited Paris, only a few hours ride from London, notwithstanding the many attractions of that beautiful city; but I venture to say, that, if Paris was as close to New York as it is to London, it would be hard to find an American boy ten years of age who had not visited it. What I have written may seem, to stay at home Americans, strong assertions, but, though as much had been told me before I visited England, I came abroad with the best feelings in the world toward England and the English, and though upon my first visit to the country I noticed the thing, I refrained from mentioning it, but this time so much of this ignorance and prejudice has come under my observation, that I cannot help but make a note of it. Meeting this on all sides, it is not surprising that Americans are eager to cross the channel to France, where from the difference in language little is to be expected, but where there is evidently more general information about America than in England; where the people are polite, and where, from the social freedom of the city and the many attractions of the place itself, Americans find delight, so much so, that in the neighborhood of the Grand Hotel you hear the English language spoken almost as much as the French. Amusements of all kinds are numerous, fetes and gala days follow almost in constant succession; the climate is always charming at all seasons of the year, at this time when you are all sweltering in the heat at home, it being cool and pleasant here, and good living is cheap. Americans appreciate all these things, and though the politeness spoken of may be superficial, it don't detract from the pleasure it imparts. When I commenced writing it was not my intention to have written as much about the difference of the two countries, but there is nothing I wish to take back and therefore I offer it as a sort of an introduction to this epistle. I don't like "guide book" letters, and consequently don't propose to describe the public buildings of this city, but note for your readers some observations of some of the peculiar features of Parisian life, among the most remarkable of which are.

THE CAFES.

A stranger visiting Paris and arriving at night, has his attention attracted immediately by these brilliantly lighted and elegantly decorated establishments, located on every hand and seemingly numberless, filled with gaily dressed men and, women, and though crowded with people there is no noise or confusion and no unpleasant bustle. The profusion of mirrors, the glare of many gas lights, and the gaily dressed occupants of the room go to make up a picture at once striking and not to be witnessed in any other city. During the summer season small tables are placed along the spacious sidewalks in front of these establishments, and there under cover of an awning, men and women sit, sip their coffee, chatter and laugh, evidently bent on enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. Besides coffee, tea, chocolate, ices, wines, etc., are served, and in many of these places of resort seem to be the real homes of many of their frequenters, all their leisure time being spent there. About as numerous as the spirit shops of London, Liverpool or Glasgow, these cafes do not present to a stranger's eyes the sad spectacle, too frequent in either of the cities just mentioned, of bleareyed, bloated visaged women staggering from them; in fact, a drunken *man* is quite a rare sight upon the streets of Paris. Though supplying bread, butter and coffee when ordered, no regular meals are served, and as French people seldom do any cooking at home one of the features of the city is the

RESTAURANTS,

And as Americans coming to Paris find "something to eat," one of the essential things of life, here as well as anywhere else, I shall endeavor to give them such information as I have gained by some little experience. The French generally take immediately on arising in the morning a cup of coffee with a roll and butter; at eleven partake of a substantial breakfast, and about five or six in the evening enjoy a good dinner. One of the great advantages arising to the visitor from, and the variety of these restaurants, is that almost any purse can be suited and almost any taste satisfied. You are independent also, and no one makes it his or their business to make any comment if you see fit to dine at a cost of sixteen sous, in one of the finest restaurants, or going to the celebrated Trois Frere Provenceaux, to partake of a thirty franc meal. Though the cafe will supply the first meal or lunch, it is the restaurant that furnishes the orders, and they are found in all quarters of the city, being numbered by thousands. They may be divided into two classes, those where a fixed price is charged, and those where you dine *a la carte*, that is, paying a certain price for each article ordered. The former range in price from sixteen sous, (about sixteen cents gold,) up to seven francs, (about one dollar and forty cents gold,) which at the latter almost any amount of money can be eaten up, a great deal depending upon the appetite of the diner and his liberality. The sixteen sous restaurant is mostly patronized by the working men students, shop girls, etc., are generally clean and neat, the waiters attentive and civil, and furnish to those desiring it dinners as high as one franc and a quarter. The sixteen sous dinner consists of a plate of soup, a plate of meat, a dish of vegetables, a dessert, a small bottle of wine and bread as desired, quite enough to satisfy even a hungry man, though the portions are often small. For five sous additional a bottle of wine, double the size of the one given with the sixteen sous meal, is furnished, or if Teutonic in your taste, you can have beer instead. For a franc and a quarter, (twenty-five sous,) you are allowed a plate of soup, three dishes from the bill of fare at choice, for instance, fish, roast meat and entree, a dessert and a small bottle of wine with bread as before. The bill of fare presents a considerable variety to select from, and persons who are not too fastidious, or those who do not stop to consider that in the economical management in such an establishment, such scraps as are left on the plates of those who find their portions too large, may become the component parts of some appetizing dish on the bill of fare of day following, so dismissed that the very person who left it the day before would fail to recognize it. The next class of restaurants are those where dinner is served for two francs and two francs and a half, the difference in price owing to the quality of wine furnished, and among this class some very excellent places are to be found, especially in the Palais Royale. The rooms generally on the second floor, are neat and tidy, serve the dinner well, furnish napkins, etc. Dinner at these places consists of soup, your choice of three dishes from the bill of fare, comprising fish, entrees, roasts, vegetables and entremets, a dessert and a small bottle of wine. The portions are larger than the cheaper establishments furnish, and a hearty appetite can easily be satisfied. Other restaurants on the same principle, charge more, according to their reputation for cuisine and the furnishing of the establishment, but any reasonable person can be satisfied at the two franc and a half restaurants. Parties who become acquainted in this city, have no trouble in living, for less than they could under similar circumstances at home, and let those of your readers, who contemplate coming here, "cut this out and paste it in their hats," and save the vexation I had to go through, from not being able to read upon the bill of fare *how many* dishes I was entitled to, sometimes not getting all and sometimes having to pay considerable for extra dishes ordered, but which I was not entitled to. Those anxious for home fare will find on one of the principal streets a restaurant, where buckwheat cakes are served every morning, where pumpkin pies are baked fresh every day, and baked pork and beans ready, three times a week, in fact so many Americans visit here that their tastes are catered to, in many places, and American iced drinks and American Soda Water have become established institutions.

B.

Among the Mormons—Brigham Young and His Family.

The editor of the Chicago *Post*, who is visiting Salt Lake City, gives the following account of the Mormon leader's domestic life: Brigham Young is a man who enjoys life as it passes. His various homes, so far as heard from, are not only comfortable, but luxurious. Brigham is married, though not perhaps as much so as most people think. He has but seventeen actual wives, leaving out of the reckoning the indefinite number who are sealed to him for eternity, and who, in view of that glory, make over their filthy lucre to him in time. His first wife, the mother of his sons, Joseph A., John and Brigham, Junior, he keeps by her self-in respecting style; the next eight or ten are housed in the Lion House, and receive his attentions at odd intervals. They are all handsomely supported, and are said to be a very well feeling, sociable bunch not specially tempting to the curiosity or cupidity of the outsider. Other wives, favorites, like Amelia Folsom, Miss Van Cott and others, are kept in elegant mansions by themselves, and visited at the President's leisure—generally by appointment and for the purpose of a dinner or a ride. Great Bliss, younger and more attractive concubines, the favorite is Amelia Folsom, the same who accompanied Joseph Young to the East last spring. Amelia's history is an interesting one. Her father joined the church a number of years ago, but lingered behind the rest of the Saints when they left Council Bluffs. A young man named Hills fell desperately in love with Amelia, followed her to Salt Lake, when her father moved hither, and finally embraced Mormonism himself—doubtless in all sincerity and devoutness. It is scarcely necessary to say, he pursued his wooing with assiduity and with apparent success. But Brigham cast his well trained eye upon Amelia, and marked her for his own. Poor Hills was packed off on a "mission" and returned to find his *inamorata* installed as a member of the harem of the President! The story might doubtless be duplicated with reference to nearly all the handsome concubines of Young and his sons, but Amelia has a stronger hold upon the prophet's heart than any of the other women. He makes his home with her more than with any other; takes his friends to her house to dine; woos and caresses her in his tenderest tones; furnishes her dresses to her heart's desire, whatever he may preach in the Tabernacle about plainness or apparel; the best carriage, the finest pair and the oldest driver are always sent when Amelia calls for them. Amelia's house is filled with rich furniture and great store of fine linen, bedding, and such articles as a woman loves to accumulate. Amelia goes to the theater whenever she chooses, and Brigham goes with her; in short the relations of those two appear to the outsider, and to the few favored guests of both to be exceedingly affectionate. They are seemingly a happy couple, loving and even respecting each other as if there were not eighteen female skeletons in their closet!

Another favorite is Miss Van Cott, espoused only a year ago. I came along in the cars with a young man from New York, who had been requested to hunt up a Mrs. Van Cott, who was supposed to have joined the Mormons over twenty years ago, but had not been heard from by her relatives in New York since that time. My friend was successful in his search. He found the lady at her house, looking sad, weary and worn. The cause was soon known—there were four or five other Mrs. Van Cotts. The husband had amassed wealth, and taken concubines accordingly. While the visitor was conversing with his hostess, in strayed a prepossessing young woman who was introduced as "my daughter, Mrs. Young." This was she of whom I spoke—the eighteenth of the President's women, known as the "Van Cott wife." A strange story it was which my friend had to take home to the Eastern relatives.

But to return to Amelia and King Brigham's domestic life. King Brigham is apparently a temperate man, in his eating and drinking. He rises early, breakfasts at eight and dines at four, making these the only meals of the day, except a light lunch of fruit, etc., in the evening. His diet is hearty, but usually plain. He never takes intoxicating liquors, except some light native wines in the evening. With all his roughness in the pulpit, treating of woman as if they were cows, he is apparently very affectionate to his own; and with all his sanctimoniousness, there is nothing he likes so well as a night at the theatre, with jolly company. The other day he was in his box at the minstrels, and almost bursted the apostolic button holes at the burnt cork fun of Mack, Murphy and Ben Cotton. But the anticipation of the evening's hilarity had not deterred him from gathering the wives and part of the children together in the prayer room of the Lion House before dinner, and going through the daily devotional exercises, which are of themselves plain, devotional and beautiful, as family worship always is.

Brigham's wives, as among themselves, are social and cheerful so far as can be seen. They make but little show of intellect, or of literary or artistic tastes, (though some of them play the piano). They are rather of a domestic turn, and talk freely with a stranger (properly introduced) concerning their children, past, present and future; boast laughingly of their fecundity, and all that sort of things. What fashion, literature, art, Sorosis are to the civilized wife, child-bearing is to these women. It absorbs their thoughts and forms the staple topic of their small talk, either with their own sex or the opposite. And speaking of children, I am able to state that the latest census of Brigham's immediate progeny shows a total of forty-five now alive. Ten have died.

No children have been born to Brigham within about two years, and neither Miss Folsom nor Miss Van Cott has borne him any. Brigham has all his children taught in a family school, for which a large building has been erected. These offspring, like those of most polygamy practicing Mormons, show a preponderance of light haired and female children. Brigham has in his family a few young persons not his own, and apparently adopted out of charity. He also supports in his family the territorial laureite, Miss Eliza Snow, of whose volume of verses I saw an immense edition mouldering away in the printing office.

Miscellaneous.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executrix and executor on the estate of Charles Fisher, dec'd, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., Therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims on said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

MARGARET FISHER, *Executrix.*
JOHN HESSON, *Executor.*

aug26w6

JOHN SHARP,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

CORN, OATS,

MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL.

DRAINAGE-PIPE,

Of all Sizes; and

IMPROVED CHIMNEY-TOPS.

For Sale at Manufacturers Prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge,

ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.

may12-6m

W. A. HOSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Hanner's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation Hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at Hanner's Drug Store.

may26

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

in variety.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY.

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agents for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agents for this County for Kohler's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publishers. Abraxas School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

ALSO

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,

Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton

PREMIUM LIST.

List of Premiums to be awarded at the Sixteenth Annual Fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, to be held at Bonver, Pa., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th and October 1st, 1869.

President—Hugh Anderson.

Vice Presidents—George W. Hamilton, Wm. Shroads, Dr. D. Stanton.

Rec. Sec.—H. R. Moore.

Cor. Sec.—Dr. D. McKinney.

Treasurer—James Allison.

Managers—East Side—A. P. Leocock, Henry Gutsriig, David Magaw, Chas. H. Hurst, Hiram Reed.

West Side—Daniel Dawson, E. F. Kuhn, A. J. Lawrence, S. B. Briggs, Jas. Darragh.

South Side—Robert Potter, J. A. Fleming, W. J. Langfitt, J. M. Shrodes, Joseph Buchanan.

GRAND TROTTING AND PACING RACES.

1st Day.

Trotting Match—county—mile heats, best 3 in 5, go as they please, three entries to make a race. $1 entrance fee. Purse, 1st premium $15, 2d $10. Time of race 2 p. m.

Pacing Match—county—mile heats, best 3 in 5, go as they please, three entries to make a race. $1 entrance fee. Purse, first premium $15, second $10, time of race—between heats of trotting race. Horses entering for these races cannot compete for the large premiums, as these races are designed for untrained horses.

Second Day.

Trotting Match—county—premium, $100, 1st horse, $75, 2d, $15, 3d $10. Three entries to make a race. $10 entrance fee. Mile heats; best 3 in 5, go as they please. Time of race, 1,30 p. m.

Pacing Match—county—purse, $100. First horse $75, second, $15, third $10. Three entries to make race, $10 entrance fee.

Mile heats best 3 in 5, go as they please. Time of race—between heats of the trotting race.

Horses competing for these races must have been owned and kept in the county for thirty days previous to the race.

Velocipede race. Premium, $25. First $15, second $7, third $3. Entrance fee, $1. Time of race 10 a. m.

Third Day.

Competition open to all horses.

Trotting Match. Premium $125. First horse, $100, second, $15, third, $10. Three entries to make a race. $10 entrance fee. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, go to harness. Time of race 1,30 p. m.

Pacing Match. Premium, $125. First horse $100, second $15, third $10. Three entries to make a race. $10 entrance fee. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, go to harness. Time of race—between heats of trotting match.

Judges of Races—Dr. Joseph Dickson Sr., James Darragh, Chris. O. Rourke, Wash. Shroads.

Three to enter and two to start, in all the races.

CLASS A.—*Farms and Gardens.*

Best cultivated farm of not less than 50 acres; strict attention being paid to the style and condition of houses, farming, skillful management &c.....$8.00
2d best do do do..... 5.00
Best cultivated vegetable garden,..... 3.00
2d best do do..... 2.00
Best flower and ornamental garden,..... 2.00

Judges—Robert Potter, J. C. Wilson, S. H. Darragh.

CLASS B.—*Implements.*

Best Vineyard of not less than 500 vines,.....$10.00
2d best do do do do..... 7.00
(Same Judges as above)

Note 1st.—Competitors desiring to enter classes A and B, must furnish the Secretary with their names before the 15th of September, 1869.

Note 2d.—The necessary traveling expenses of Judges on classes A and B, will be paid by the Society.

Note 3d.—The Judges on all the several classes are requested to call at the Secretary's office, on the grounds, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the first day of the Fair, before entering upon their duties, and procure a blank report. Any committee failing to do this, the Secretary is authorized to reject their report.

CLASS C.—*Horses for Heavy Draught.*

Best Stallion.....$10.00
2d do..... 5.00
Best Gelding..... 4.00
2d do..... 2.00
Best Mare..... 4.00
2d do..... 2.00
Best Brood Mare with foal at foot,..... 5.00
2d do do do..... 2.00
Best Matched Horses,..... 5.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best matched Mares,..... 4.00
2d do do..... 2.00

CLASS D.—*Horses for all Purposes.*

Best Stallion,.....$10.00
2d do..... 5.00
Best Gelding,..... 4.00
2d do..... 2.00
Best Mare,..... 4.00
2d do..... 2.00
Best Brood Mare with foal at foot,..... 5.00
2d do do do..... 2.00
Best Matched Horses,..... 5.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best matched Mares,..... 4.00
2d do do..... 2.00

CLASS E.—*Horses for Light Draught.*

Best Stallion,.....$10.00
2d do..... 5.00
Best Gelding,..... 4.00
2d do..... 2.00
Best Mare,..... 4.00
2d do..... 2.00
Best Brood Mare with foal at foot,..... 5.00
2d do do do..... 2.00
Best Matched Horses,..... 5.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best Matched Mares,..... 4.00
2d do do..... 2.00

CLASS F.—*Stallion, Mare Colts and Geldings, 3 Years Old and Under.*

Best Stallion Colt, three years old,.....$ 4.00
2d do do do do..... 2.00
Best Stallion Colt, two years old,..... 3.00
2d do do do..... 1.50
Best Stallion Colt, one year old,..... 2.00
2d do do do..... 1.00
Best Spring Stallion Colt,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best Mare Colt, three years old,..... 4.00
2d do do do..... 2.00
Best Mare Colt, two years old,..... 3.00
2d do do do..... 1.50
Best Yearling,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best Spring Mare Colt,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best Gelding, three years old,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 1.50
Best Gelding, two years old,..... 2.00
2d do do do..... 1.00

CLASS G.—*Miscellaneous Horses.*

Best Trotting Horse or Mare,.....$15.00
2d do do..... 10.00
Best Pacing or Racking Horse or Mare,..... 15.00
2d do do..... 10.00
Best farm team without regard to sex or color, 5.00
2d do do..... 3.00
Best Straight Walking Horse or Mare,..... 10.00
2d do do..... 5.00

Judges—Jac. Marks, Darlington; David Shields and James Edgar, New Brighton; John Patterson, Green township; Thomas McKinley, Beaver.

CLASS H.—*Durham Cattle.*

Best Bull three years old and over,.....$ 8.00
2d do do do..... 5.00
Best Bull two years old and under three,..... 8.00
2d do do do..... 4.00
Best Bull over six months and under two yrs 5.00
2d do do do..... 3.00
Best Bull Calf under six months,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best Cow over two years old,..... 5.00
2d do do..... 3.00
Best Heifer over two years old,..... 5.00
2d do do..... 3.00
Best Heifer over one & 6 months old and under 2 yrs 3.00
2d do do do..... 1.50
Best Heifer Calf under six months,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00

CLASS I.—*Devon Cattle.*

Best Bull over two years old,.....$ 8.00
2d do do..... 5.00
Best Bull over six months and under 2 years 5.00
2d do do..... 3.00
Best Bull Calf under six months,..... 4.00
2d do..... 2.00
Best Cow over two years old,..... 5.00
2d do do..... 3.00
Best Heifer over two years old,..... 5.00
2d do do..... 3.00
Best Heifer over one & 6 months old and under 2 yrs 3.00
2d do do do..... 1.50
Best Heifer Calf under six months,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00

CLASS J.—*Native or Grade Cattle.*

Best Bull over two years old,.....$5.00
2d do do do..... 2.00
Best bull over six months and under 2 years, 4.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best bull Calf under six months,..... 2.00
2d do do do do..... 1.00
Best Cow over two years,..... 4.00
2d do do do..... 2.00
Best Heifer over six months and under 2 yrs, 3.00
2d do do do do..... 1.50
Best Heifer Calf, under six months,..... 2.00
2d do do do..... 1.00

CLASS K.—*Miscellaneous Cattle.*

Best Dairy Cow, making the greatest amount of butter within 14 consecutive days, to be certified to by written affidavit; the butter to be sold by biddion,.....$ 8.00
2d do do do..... 4.00
Best fat Cow or Bullock,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best pair of Work Cattle,..... 5.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best fat Sheep, five in number,..... 4.00
2d do do..... 2.00

Judges—Wm. C. Dunn, H. Dawson, Benjamin Cloud.

CLASS L.—*Fine Woolled Sheep.*

Best buck over two years old,.....$ 5.00
2d do do..... 3.00
Best yearling buck,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best buck lamb,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 1.50
Best three ewes over two years old,..... 5.00
2d do do do..... 3.00
Best three yearling ewes,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best three ewe lambs,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 1.50

CLASS M.—*Long Woolled Sheep.*

Best buck over two years old,.....$ 5.00
2d do do..... 3.00
Best yearling buck,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best buck lamb,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best three ewes over two years old,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 1.50

CLASS N.—*Swine.*

Best Boar over two years old,.....$ 5.00
2d do do..... 3.00
Best Boar over one year and under two,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best Boar under one year,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best Sow over two years old,..... 5.00
2d do do..... 3.00
Best Sow over one year and under two,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best Sow under one year,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best Sucking Pigs,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best Suffolk breed sow,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best Suffolk breed boar,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best Chester white boar,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best sow and pigs Chester white,..... 3.00
2d do do..... 2.00
Best Chester white breed sow,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best pair of pigs under 6 months old,..... 2.00
2d do do do..... 1.00

Judges—Robert Potter, J. C. Wilson, S. H. Darragh.

CLASS O.—*Grain and Seeds.*

Best White Seed Wheat, one bushel,.....$ 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best Red Seed Wheat, one bushel,..... 2.00
2d do do..... 1.00
Best Rye seed, one bushel,..... 2.00
do seed Oats, one bushel,..... 2.00
do seed Barley, one bushel,..... 2.00
do seed Corn in the ear, 3 bushels,..... 2.00
do Clover seed, one half bushel,..... 2.00
do Timothy seed, one half bushel,..... 2.00
25 best do do do do..... 2.00
Best Flax seed, one half bushel,..... 2.00
do Hemp seed, one half bushel,..... 2.00
do Garnet Chili Potato, one half bushel, 2.00
do Buckeye Potato, one half bushel,..... 2.00
do Harlsman Potato, one half bushel,..... 2.00
do Cusco Potato, one half bushel,..... 2.00
do Peachblow Potato, one half bushel,..... 2.00
do Sweet Potato, one half bushel,..... 2.00
do seed Buckwheat, one bushel,..... 2.00
do Specimen of Chinese Sugar Cane,..... 1.00
do One acre of Neshannock Potatoes,..... 1.00
do Lot of Mangelwurtzels,..... 1.00
do Lot of Carrots,..... 1.00
do Lot of Turnips,..... 1.00
do Lot of Parsnips,..... 1.00
do Lot of Onions,..... 1.00
do Lot of Turnip Beets,..... 1.00
do Lot of Parsnips,..... 1.00
do Lot of Sweet Pumpkins,..... 1.00
do Collection of Squashes,..... 1.00
do Collection of Water-melons,..... 1.00
do Collection of Citrons,..... 1.00
do ¼ bushel of Tomatoes,..... 2.00
2d best ¼ bushel of Tomatoes,..... 1.00
Best ¼ bushel of Corn Beans,..... 1.00
do ¼ bushel low Beans,..... 1.00
do gallon Lima Beans,..... 1.00
do ¼ bushel bunch beans,..... 1.00

Judges—S. G. Caughey, Ryan Townsend, Washington Reid.

CLASS P.—*Farm Implements.*

Best two horse plow,.....$ 2.00
do Hill-side plow,..... 2.00
do Corn plow,..... 1.00
do Grain drill,.....diploma and 5.00
do Reaping machine,.....diploma and 10.00
do Mowing machine,.....diploma and 10.00
do Corn planter,.....diploma and 1.00
do Square Harrow,.....diploma and 1.00
do Triangle Harrow,.....diploma and 1.00
do Clover huller,.....diploma and 1.00
do Horse Hay-Rake,.....diploma and 5.00
do Cutting-box,.....diploma and 1.00
do Machine for gathering Clover seed,..... 1.00
do Grain Cradle,.....diploma and 1.00
do Threshing machine,.....diploma and 5.00
do Corn sheller,.....diploma and 1.00
do Cider mill,.....diploma and 3.00
2d best Cider mill,..... 2.00
Best Fanning mill,.....diploma and 3.00
do Corn Cultivator,.....diploma and 3.00
do Horse-shoeing,.....diploma and 3.00
do Hay-ladders,.....diploma and 2.00
do Farm Ladder, 20 feet long,..... 1.00
do Garden ladders, twenty feet long,..... 1.00
do Farm Roller,..... 3.00
do Six Axes,.....diploma and 1.00
do Flour barrels, a quarter dozen,..... 1.00
do Collection agricultural implts., dip. & 3.00
do Wood Rollers,..... 1.00

Judges—Robert Patterson, Socrates Dicker, Jno. Armstrong.

CLASS Q.—*Mechanical Implements.*

Best 2 horse carriage or buggy, dip. & 5 00
do do do do do do
best 2 horse wagon, dip. & 3 00
best dressing bureau, dip. & 3 00
best sofa, dip. & 3 00
best six mahogony chairs, dip. & 3 00
best six common chairs, 1 00
best cane seat chairs, 1 00
best dining table, 1 00
best wash stand 50
best split basket, 50
best willow basket, dip. & 50
best picture frame, 1 00
best carving on wood, 1 00
best dozen buckets, dip. & 1 00
best half-dozen tubs, dip. & 1 00
best white lead kegs, diploma.
best churn, dip. & 1 00
best churn dasher, dip. & 1 00
best bee hive, dip. & 1 00
best manure forks, six, 1 00
best hay forks, six, 1 00
best broad-axe, 1 00
best cutlery, dip. & 3 00
best specimen iron railing, 2 00
best cooking stove, dip. & 3 00
best coal stove for heating churches, and school houses, dip. & 2 00
best casting generally, 1 00
best stone ware, dip. & 1 00
best fruit jars, six 2 quarts, dip. & 1 00
best fruit jars, six 2 quarts, 1 00
best glassware dip. & 1 00
best fire brick, dip. & 1 00
best common brick, dip. & 1 00

Judges—Calvin Tuttle, Dan. Reisinger, John Strock.

CLASS R.—*Leather & Manufactures of Leather.*

Best set of Yankee Harness,.....$3 00
2d do do do..... 2 00
best carriage harness, 3 00
2d do do 2 00
best set of buggy harness, 1 00
2d do do 2 00
best gents' saddle, 2 00
2d do do 1 00
best ladies' saddle, 2 00
2d do do 1 00
best bridle and martingale, 1 00
2d do do 50
best pair of fine boots, 1 50
2d do do 1 00
best pair of coarse boots, 1 50
2d do do 1 00
best pair of ladies' gaiters, 1 00
best upper leather, 3 sides, 2 00
best harness leather, 3 sides, 2 00
best calf skins, 4 dozen, 1 00
best sole leather, 1 side, 1 00

Judges—H. McMillen, J. R. Hoopes, George Cunningham.

CLASS S.—*Domestic Manufactures.*

Best ten yards of broad-cloth,.....$4 00
do ten yards of sattinet, 2 00
do ten yards of cassimere, 2 00
do ten yards of flannel, 1 00
do six shawls, 2 00
best sewing silk, domestic, 1 00
best silk vesting, 2 00
best made dress coat, 4 00
best made overcoat, 4 00
best satin or velvet vest, 2 00
best pair of pants, 2 00

Judges—F. Le Goullon, John Jaggers, H. M. Douchon.

CLASS T.—*Fruit.*

Best 6 varieties fall apples, 3 each,.....$3 00
2d do do do do 1 00
best 6 varieties winter apples, 3 do 3 00
2d do do do 1 00
best and largest collection of apples, 5 00
2d do do 2 00
best 3 varieties of summer and fall pears, three each, 2 00
2d do do do do 1 00
best 3 varieties winter pears, 3 each, 2 00
2d do do do 3 each, 2 00
best 4 varieties plums, 5 each, 1 00
best collection of plums 1 00
best dozen of peaches, 1 00
best dozen of quinces, 1 00
best collection greenhouse grapes, 3 00
2d do do do 2 00
best Catawba grapes, 1 00
2d do do 50
best Isabella grapes, 1 00
2d do do 50
best Concord grapes, 1 00
2d do do 50
best Delaware grapes, 1 00
2d do do 50
best Ive's seedling grapes, 1 00
2d do do 50
best Creveling grapes 1 00
2d do do 50
best overbearing variety of grapes, 1 00
2d do do do 50
best collection of fruit generally to one person, 4 00
2d do do do 2 00
best dried peaches, 1 bushel, 1 00
best dried apples, 1 bushel, 1 00

Judges—S. C. Clow, M. Darragh, Dr. Shallenberger.

Ladies' Department.

CLASS A.—*Quilts, &c.*

Best Fancy Quilt,.....$ 4 00
2d do do 2 00
3d do do 1 00
Best Patch Work Quilt, 2 00
2d do do 1 00
3d do do 50
Best Scrap Quilt, 2 00
2d do do 1 00
Best Silk Quilt, 4 00
2d do do 2 00
3d do do 1 00
Best Delaine Quilt, 2 00
2d do do 1 00
Best Quilted Skirt, 2 00
do do do 1 00
Best White Quilt, 2 00
2d do do 1 00
Best Counterpane, 2 00
2d do do 1 00
Best Fancy Double Coverlet, 3 00
2d do do 2 00
Best Quilted Comfort, 2 00
2d do do 1 00

Judges—Mrs. H. Weyand, Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Mrs. Robert Imbrie.

CLASS B.—*Crochett Work, Hosiery, &c.*

Best Bureau Scarf, 3 yards or more,.....$3 00
2d do do do..... 1 00
Best Crochet Chair Tidy 2 00
2d do do 1 00
Best Crochet Bureau Cover, 2 00
2d do do 1 00
Best Crochet Stand Cover, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Specimen of Insertion, 2 00
2d do do 1 00
Best Specimen of Lace Cover, 2 00
2d do do 1 00
Best Woolen Hose, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Woolen Half Hose, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best pair of Children's Wool Hose, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Fancy Wool Hose, 1 00
Best Cotton Hose 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Linen Hose, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Woolen Mittens, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Bag Mittens, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Toilet or Table Mat, 1 00

Judges—Mrs. J. Weyand, Mrs. Wm. Orr, Mrs. John Border.

CLASS C.—*Dairy, and other Products.*

Best crock of Butter,.....$3 00
2d do do 2 00
3d do do 1 00
Best Roll of Butter, 3 lbs or more, 1 00
2d do do do do 75
3d do do do do 50
4th do do do do 25
Best Print Butter, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Cheese, five pounds or more, 1 00
2d do do do do 75
3d do do do do 50
Best Apple Molasses, one quart, 1 00
2d do do do do 75
3d do do do do 50
Best Sorghum, one-half gallon, 1 00
2d do do 75
3d do do 50
Best box Honey, five lbs or more 1 00
2d do do do 75
3d do do do 50
Best cured ham, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best dried Beef, five lbs or more, 1 00
2d do do do 50
Best hard Soap, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Soft Soap, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best crock of butter not less than 3 mo's old, weighing at least 5 lbs, with statement of time and mode of making, 3 00
2d do do do 2 00
3d do do do 1 00
Judges—Mrs. Jesse McGaffick, Mrs. George Dawson, Mrs. Ab. Wolf.

CLASS H.—*Plants and Flowers.*

Best Oleander,.....$1 00
2d do 50
Best Dahlias, 1 00
2d do 50
3d do 25
Best Fuschias, five varieties, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best variety of cut Roses, 1 00
Best basket of cut Flowers, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Flat Hand Boquet, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Pair of Round Hand Boquets, 1 00
2d do do do 50
Best Floral Design, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Verbenas, twelve varieties, 2 00
2d do do do 1 00
Best Phloxes, five varieties, 1 00
2 do do do 50
Best Roses, six varieties, 1 00
2d do do do 50
Best variety of Geraniums, 1 00
2d do do do 50
Best Cactus, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best variety of Asters 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Green House Plants, not less than twelve varieties, 10 00
2d do do do 4 00
3d do do do 2 00

Judges—Miss Jane Moore, Miss Annie Linton, Mrs. Milton Townsend.

CLASS I.—*Miscellaneous,*

Best Leather Work Frame, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Cone Basket, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Husk Basket, 1 00
do Shell do 50
do do Frame, 50
2d do do 25
Best Artificial Fruit, 1 00
2d do do 50
Best Watch Case, 50
do Bread-basket, 25
do Oil Painting, 2 00
2d do do 1 00
Best Grecian Painting, 1 00
do do do 50
Best collection Photographs, not less than twelve, 2 00
2d do do do do 1 00
Best Ambrotypes, not less than 12, 2 00
2d do do do do 1 00

Best display of Fancy Goods, dip & 3 00

Judges—Mrs. John M'Carter, Mrs. Jane Richey, Mrs. H. B. Anderson.

CLASS K.—*Miscellaneous.*

In this class may be found the various articles on exhibition not enumerated in our Premium List.

NOTE 1. Judges are requested to call the attention of the Discretionary Committee to all articles entered in the several classes which are worthy of a premium, but in no case to make an award of premium to an article not enumerated on the premium list of the Society.

NOTE 2. It shall be the duty of the Discretionary Committee to examine all such articles as shall be recommended to them by the judges on the various classes, together with those to which their attention is directed by the attached cards (10) on each, and also any article they may deem worthy of premium, which is not specified in our List. But in no case are they to make an award in any class unless their attention has first been called to it by the judges of said class.

All Discretionary Premiums to be referred to the Board of Managers.

Judges—Johnston Small, John Robinson, John L. Wolf, Nathan Hazen, John Johnston.

Rules and Regulations to Govern the Fair.

1. Persons entering articles for premium must be members of the Society, and no person can en